HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO- 58— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 9 192[illegible] ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £109

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
15th Mar.	DELTA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIA. MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	6028	28 Feb.	12 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 Mar.	22 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	28 ,,	11 ,,

x For Karachi.
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are mad by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Mar.	BARPETTA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	MANDALA ..	Karachi Direct
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation,	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,533
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23927.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25,

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agt.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Sea Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN & TRACER for service Overseas. Consolidated salary Rs. 200/. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.
A. R101

WANTED—MEN for PROCESS WORK. Apply MANAGER, the "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A Young Hindu girl as companion. Lodging, boarding free. State age, qualifications, and salary to S. BENICHAND RAIS, Banda U. P.
A. R100

WANTED—AGENTS for Horn, Nut, Pearl and Metal Buttons, Pearl Safety-pins, Hair-pins, etc. S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.
R102

LEARN—Touch Typewriting Free. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R88

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28249

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS on pay and commission to secure orders of Ludhiana Cloth and Hosiery goods. For terms apply to:—BABU GUJARMALL MEHTA, Hosiery and Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, PUNJAB.
A R84

WANTED—A CLERK for Shri Jain Swetamber Conference, knowing Gujrati Pucca accounts and English accounts. Swetamber Jain preferred. Apply to:—M. B. Jhavery, care Jhavery & Co., Yusuf Bldgs, Esplanade Rd.
A R96

WANTED—Young INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with second Engineer's B. O. T. Certificate and at least 2 years sea experience as second Engineer. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age to Box No. 1930, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28255

WANTED by Manufacturing Chemists, representative to push the products throughout Bombay Presidency. Pay according to merit. Apply enclosing copy testimonials Box 1931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A. 28256

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, VETERINARY GRADUATES, and COMPOUNDER for service outside India. For terms etc. apply to No. 1923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R85

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28248

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mussjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R82

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At PARBATTI VILLAS near Poona, a very fine HOUSE in every respect resembling a bungalow with a Courtyard and stables complete. For full and further particulars, Apply to Shukraj Hazarimull & Co., Shroff's and Bankers, 119, Sholapur Bazaar, Camp, Poona.
N R103

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—Certificates Nos. 35671 and 35615 for 10 shares Nos. 300842 to 300851 in The Union Bank of India, Ld., in the name of Dave Kuber Mayaram are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this date after which duplicates will be issued.
P. B. R105

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

A MARVELLOUS INDIAN INVENTION: A ring prepared by mixing certain metals chemically, looks like real gold ring, set with a brilliant red imitation jewel, colour and brilliancy lasts long. A beautiful present, much appreciated by ladies and gentlemen. A trial order will convince. Re. 1/- per ring; 3 for Rs. 2/4. Postage extra. A line equal to the circumference of the finger should invariably be drawn on the order. The Manager, THE ROLLED GOLD WORKS, Amritsar, (Punjab).
T R99

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

DRIED APPLES, CHEMICALLY BLEACHED, INJURES HEALTH. Eat only pure apple flakes, the food fruit that enriches brain, blood and ensures health. AGENTS WANTED for same and also our concentrated Sarsaphrilla. E. E. PRODUCE AGENCY, Post Box 253, Madras.
F. R104

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER HAS RUPEES 15,000 AVAILABLE for investment in profitable Business willing to work. Apply Box No. 1929 Adv., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R92

EDUCATIONAL.

TO TAKE SCIENTIFIC training in Touch Typewriting, join CROWN TYPEWRITING Co., Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank. Moderate fee.
M R98

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. USMAN ISMAIL has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay at Memonwada Street, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with a larger piece of land under New Survey No. 3001 and Cadastral Survey No. 1393 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2391 and Street Nos. 443-445 and bounded as follows, on the North by a common gully and beyond that by the property of Hawabai, on the South by the property secondly described on the East by sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Memonwada Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admessuring 105 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with a larger piece of land under New Survey No. 3001 and Cadastral Survey No. 1302 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2390, Street Nos. 439-441 and bounded as follows, on the North by the property firstly described, on the South by sweepers' passage, on the East by a Sweepers' Passage, on the West by the said Memonwada Road.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1927.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28257

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

REVISION OF TARIFF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that after careful and deliberate consideration the Bombay Fire Insurance Association have decided to effect wide revisions in their Tariff Rules and Regulations all of which are definitely to come into operation as from the 31st March, 1927. Under the new Tariffs all rates are very strictly net and subject to no rebate or discount whatsoever other than allowances for approved Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.
28247

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road.
Time:- 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday Extra at 3 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Eight centuries brushed aside by the Camera lens.
Swept to the top-most heights of Romance with
"ROBIN HOOD"
and his maid Marian in the love of 800 years ago for lovers of to-day.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"ROBIN HOOD"
presenting a recreation of life and its environments in those days of Knighthood.

READ
WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks' many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Emanuel Marquis
Pat. Marenigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Gannon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels starring Belle Bennet and Ben Lyons.
IT'S ONE PICTURE IN A SEASON
BIG! BIG! BIG!
As Only First National Pictures Can Be.
DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT! BY ALL MEANS SEE IT.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING! COMING! COMING!
A First National "Super" Production
"THE GREATER GLORY"
Starring
CONWAY TEARLE, ANNA Q. NILSSON
And
A Most Notable Cast
11 Reels.
A Picture You Should See
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HIS EXCELLENCY
ENJOYED THE
MIDGETS
CHEFALO
PALMERO
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SO WILL YOU
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEES
TUESDAY AND SATUEDAY
EVERY CHILD IN BOMBAY
SHOULD SEE THE MIDGETS
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
YOU WILL EVENTUALLY
BOOK—WHY NOT NOW?
Booking at Rose and Co. upto 5 p.m.
After 7-30 p.m. at Theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BEAUTIFUL, ENCHANTING AND MOST EMOTIONAL.
MAE MURRAY IN
FASCINATION
A Metro Screen Classic in 5 Reels.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

A FLIRTING WIFE.
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

MARBLES & TILES
PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES
Available in large quantities.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Aljahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld;
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received and for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136-1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 3/4.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.08.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 110.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 8.

3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 8.

The produce market ruled quiet with little buying.

Linseed May	10	11	9
Wheat May	7	10	6
Wheat Sept.	7	13	9

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	9	6
Linseed Brown Small	9	14	0
Rapeseed Gujarat	13	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Castorseed Bold	11	2	0
Castorseed Small	11	10	0
Groundnutseed Bold	13	0	0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh.			
Tillseed Bold 85/15	17	0	0
Tillseed Small	16	8	0
Cottonseed	4	10	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	1	0
Wheat Karachi Bunda	8	1	0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	7	15	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

Following easier London quotations our market opened quiet but steady and improved better China cables. At the advance there was some profit taking the market ruled quiet. The close was as under:—

Ready Silver	59	14	0
Fagun Delivery	59	10	0
Chaitra Delivery	59	8	0
Double options premium.			
Fagun	1	2	0
Chaitra	2	8	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

The market ruled rather steady but closed easy as under:—

Ready Gold	21	9	0
Fagun Delivery	21	9	0
Chaitra Delivery	21	10	0

TEXTILE NEWS

(BY MAIL.)

LE HAVRE.—France. The prevailing uncertainty concerning the ultimate fate of the franc has also tended to reduce the volume of business. Spinners are refraining from buying and some are closing. The margin of profit earned by the spinners has been reduced. Spinners are short of stocks and the stock of cotton is estimated at 213,000 bales against 262,000 bales last year:—

LILLE—FRANCE.—Prices are practically unchanged but business is little better and few orders are booked. Mill's are not working full times but there is yet no real unemployment.

ANTWERP.—A certain recovery has manifested itself in the demands on the part of the manufacturers but the appreciation still remains within restrained limits.

MILAN.—The improvement looked forward with the turn of the year did not materialise to any extent and the situation continued to be dominated by the prices of Cotton, the exchange question and the problem of stock accumulation. The cautious attitude adopted by the spinners and manufacturers would appear to have been counteracted by the long protracted poor demand both for home consumption and export, stocks in the hands of spinners having now reached about double the normal total. Every effort is however, being made to relieve the situation; inquiries especially from abroad are being freely met, in most cases even at considerable sacrifice, while short time has now been generally agreed upon exception the part of a few of the mills which are still engaged in completing orders on hand. It is thus hoped given a spring season demand for the lower trade more approaching the normal than was the case last year.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Early Advanced on Better Liverpool and Short Covering—Later Declined on Liquidation—Futures 11 to 17 Higher—Spot Advanced 10 Points to 14.50c.

LOCAL:—Firm on Commission Houses and Operators buying. Liverpool weak. Sewri closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable:—

New York.—Many Highest 14.43 (11.38 a.m.), Lowest 14.28 (0-04 a.m)

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cable dated 7th instant (5-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by better trade reports from Manchester, good demand from trade Lancashire and America. Very few outside selling orders. New York supporting the advance. Think well of following the advance. Thin depression over."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Any decline in the Home Markets seems to be met with renewed trade buying.

We look for steady markets and advise buying on all setbacks.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market better Liverpool Cables and Short Covering. Prices registered an advance of 20 points over previous close when some profit taking checked the advance and the market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 11 points for old crop and 16 to 17 points for New crop months. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 14.50c.

The Liverpool market opened unchanged to 1 point lower but improved on better Spot demand sales being 12,000 bales. There was further speculative support in evidence and by the close, prices registered improvement of 7 points for near months and 11 points for distant months. Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 7.66d. per lb.

After a continued weakness in New York futures, some natural reaction was due and yesterday the Cotton markets improved accordingly. The main strength of the situation is large demand for Cotton and as long as it continues with less hedge selling prices are not likely to give way. However prospects of a small reduction in acreage is arresting the attention of the operators and it is doubtful whether large accumulation of long Contracts will be held for higher prices.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following better New York cables our market to-day opened with Rs. 307/ for Broach A/M and improved on commission houses and operators buying. Sellers are cautious and the market closed steady to firm as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/M	307	308	306/8	307/4
Broach J/A	312/8	312/8	310/8	311
Oomra Mar	299	299	297	297/8
Oomra May	299	299	296/8	297
Bengal Mar	276	278/8	276	278/8
Bengal May	275	276/8	275	276/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened steady but later cables were easier. Our market opened for Broach A/M at Rs. 306/4 and improved slightly on buying by operators, but declined on jobbers selling and closed quiet.

Demand for ready is limited only for better classes. Buyers have no confidence in present prices and are buying only for immediate needs.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/M	306/4	307/8	306/4	306/8
Broach J/A	310	311	310	310/4
Oomra Mar	297	297 12	297	297/12
Oomra May	296/8	297	296/8	297
Bengal Mar	279	279/8	279	279/8
Bengal May	276	276/8	276	276/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

March	210.00	+ 1.10
June	213.10	— 1.30
September	218.00	+ 1.10.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 8.

Bengal 279 March.
Bengal 277 May.
Broach 307 A/M.
Broach 311 J/A.
Oomra297 March.
Oomra 297 May.

Bengal	294	287	280	272
S. P.	290	283	276	268
Rajputana	294	287	280	272
Broach	335	300		
Oomra	306	301	296	
C. P. 1	321	316	311	
C. P. 2	314	309	304	
Khandesh	301	296	291	
Mathia	299	294	289	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 8.

800 Japan T. and Co. Berar 303/304.
200 Japan T. and Co. C. P. No. 2 311.
200 Cohinoor Mill Verabul 302.
200 Currumbhai Ujjain 307.
100 Mithanathoo Bengal 280.
300 Toyomankwa Berar 303/304.
200 Toyomankwa Mathia 300/302.
200 Vardhman Bros. & C. P. 2 311/312.
200 Volkart Bros. Barwaha 303.
100 Volkart Bros. Sailu 301.
100 E. D. Sassoon Broach 312.
100 Suzuki and Co. Nagar 304.
200 S. J. Devid Bengal 290/292.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 8.

		Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine M. G.	285/90
,,	Fine ,,	280/82
,,	F.G. ,,	272/75
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,	280
,,	F.G. ,,	272/74
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	315/17
Nagpur	,, ,,	315/16
Yeotmal	,, ,,	305/8
Arvi	,, ,,	308/10
Amraoti	,, ,,	300/3
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,,	300/2
Mulkapur	,, ,,	295/98
Khandesh	,, ,,	293 95
Muthia	Fine ,,	290/93
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.	310/15
Purna	Average ,,	295/300
Pabani/Sailu	,, ,,	295/300
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,	305/10
Burwah Sanavan		295 300
Broach	Fine M.G. 330 March.	325

Bombay, March 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th inst.—

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,901
Linseed	9,566
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,162
Gingellyseed	3,220
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	22,938
Castorseed	14,824
Rice	6,150
Myrabollams	4,182
Cottonseed	5,729
Mowraseed	145
Gram	1,627
Joowar	633
Barley	156
Bajree	2,180
Coal	2,924 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1155	3,01,529	2,72,647
Central India ..	3,250	2,33,131	2,02,217
Berar and Nagar ..	1,693	1,70,714	1,66,388
Hyderabad-Gaorani	347	53,115	60,569
Berar	4,437	4,88,612	3,80,125
Central Provinces ..	1,369	1,91,815	1,90,819
Total Oomras	12,241	14,46,948	13,72,756
Dholera ..	1258	83,682	1,55,282
N. W. Provinces	82	5,329	1,25,825
Rajputana	418	39,774	75,328
Sind-Punjab ..	238	91,771	2,02,969
Broach	1951	15,012	2,06449
Coompta & Dharwar	495	24,688	17,558
Westerns- Northerns	176	10764	11605
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,676	6,513
Persian	34	3,150	2,220
American		97,821	200
Egyptian and African		23,786	34,854
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	442
Total	16,893	18,85,825	12,13,477

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 3rd March.

In full pressed Bales.	7 3 27	This year,	Last year
Europe	1763	1,77,027	2,98602
Japan & China ..	13,097	8,47,515	10,13,493
Coast Ports ..	1	8,003	16,285
Up-country by Rail		57,044	48,273
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		91,150	1,05983
	14,867	11,84,209	14 82,936

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 8.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 to 3 As. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady but quiet registering a drop of 2d. per cwt. in the prices for all positions.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. March sh 18 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 18/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 17/2 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 17/4 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F. February sh 18/1 per cwt
,, March sh 18/5 per cwt.
,, April sh 18/8 per cwt.
B. P. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 17/4 per cwt.
Ship. Feb/March sh 18/5 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, March 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to day for clearing purposes.—

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

May	14.34+.11
July	14.54+.14
October	14.69+.16
December	14.84+.17
January	14.87+.16
Middling Spot	14.50+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

May	14.35+.11
July	14.50+.12
Middling Spot	14.36+ 11

NEW YORK.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	14.26
May	14.37
July	14.52

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	14.27
May	14.39
July	14.55

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.37
July	14.50

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

March	7.55	+	.07
April	7.63	+	.09
May	7.71	+	.10
June	7.75	+	.10
July	7.82	+	.10
August	7.84	+	.10
September	7.86	+	.10
October	7.88	+	.11
November	7.90	+	.11
December	7 92	+	.11
January	7.94	+	.11
February	7.95	+	.11
March	7.97	+	.11
Middling Spot	7.86	+	.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation ..	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Scinde Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good ..	6.15
Scinde Fine	6.35
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good ..	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.45
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good ..	6.70
Oomra Fine	7.95
Broach Good	6.40
Broach Fully Good ..	6.70
Broach Fine	7.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

March	13.54	+	.13
April	13.56	+	.13
May	13.57	+	.13
June	13.58	+	.13
July	13.60	+	.14
August	13.63	+	.14
September	13.72	+	.14
October	13.74	+	.14
November	13.74	+	.12
December	13.83	+	.12
January	13.76	+	.12
February	13.76	+	.12
March	13.76	+	.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot ..	13.90	+	.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £3-17-6.
Casterseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £20-10 0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £20-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Apl/May £20-10/0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 7.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 50/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl 51/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Buyers Mar/Apl 53/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Value May/June 51/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.

March, per cwt	18/6 Offered.
July/Sept. per cwt	17/6 Offered.
Oct/Dec, per cwt	17/9 Offered.

COFFEE.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 8.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 91/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1920/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1963, Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1911 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.
Tone of market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/11; 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£53
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months	4-5/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1/ per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	28.65
T T Milan on London	110.60
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.09

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8-1/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8-3/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 7.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61-1/4
Copper Braziers	£71-3/4
Yellow Metal	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£314-1/2

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £17-17-6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17-7-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid Feb/Mar £14-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £15-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid Apl/May £15-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £18-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.—
Shipment North Continent Paid May June £15-6-3.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Value April 31/1 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Aug 31/.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/8-1/2 Offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standar No. 25, c & f Karachi.
July/Spt. per cwt 17/9-1/4 Offered.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 7.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 7.

Silver—Little China selling. Small business.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3¾/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4/ per cent

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2/12/- per doz. In two colours—Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.
K.19

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

March 8.

S S Nevasa, William, Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.

S S British Sailor, Borill, Abadan.
S S Neidenfels, Strnfing, Rangoon.
S S Nurmahal, Martin, Rangoon.
S S Barpeta, Strechen, Busreh.
S S Tatieshi Maru, Nagawa, Kobe.

LOADING.

March 8.

Steamer Barenfels for Hamburg.

S S H. T. Nevasa: The H. T. Nevasa arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton with troops.

S S British Sailor: The S W Co's steamer British Sailor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Neidenfels: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neidenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Nurmahal: The T M Co.'s steamer Nurmahal, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tatieshi Maru: The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Tatieshi Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 8.

S S Ranpura for London:—1 bale carpet 5 cases cotton prints, 4 bales woollen nanda rugs, 10 pkgs wearing apparel, carpets and curios, 16 bales lamb, fox and jackal skins, Cox and King's Shpping Agency Ltd., 14 cases carpets, books and glassware and wearing apparel M M and Co., 25 cwt cuttle fish bones Pohoomal Bros., 7 cwt cardamon seeds G Suchedina and Co., 4 bales cow hides J Rahimtoola, 1 bdle sheep skins The Bombay Co Ltd., 25 bales goat skins, 13 bales cow hides and 17 bales sheep skins L Hassan, 12 bales cow hides and calf skins J Govind, 14 bales goat skins M Ismail, 4 cwt dry fruits and nuts A H Wheeler and Co., 22 bdles carpets and 6 bdles lamb skins A Azizullaoff, 4 bdles carpets F Ismailoff, 500 cwt myrabollams Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., 37 bales goat and sheep skins and cow hides A Abdulla and Co., 2 cases cotton prints B J Bhungara, 67 cases goat skins Nizamuddin and Co, 50 cwt gum olbanum A H Mowjee and Co.

For Constantinople:—17 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles: 5 cwt arsenic J. S Shashuva, 55 bales raw cotton Chachatty and Thackersey and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 220 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 220 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 220 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co., 1248 baics raw cotton Volkart Bros., 935 bales raw cotton K Devchand Co Ltd.

For Venice: 220 bales raw cotton, Ralli Bros., 150 bales raw cotton Chachatty and Thackesrey Ltd., 435 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 440 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 550 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 935 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Clo. Haward for Barcelona: 110 bales raw cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

For Antwerp: 220 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd., 63 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg.—105 cwt gum, kaduya P Kooverjee and Co., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 94 cwt nigerseed and 149 cwt kanj seed M Bhuta and Co., 39 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co., 60 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co., 60 cwt goat hair A Shustry, 55 bales cotton fly B Raiya and Co., 55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros, 256 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdham: 112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 95 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 55 bales hemp S Baldevdas, 100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Dumana for Havre: 30 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 55 bales raw cotton D Lakhamshi.

For Dunkirk: 220 bales raw cottin F F Campbell and Co. Ltd., 1009 cwt castorseed Rali Bros.

For Hamburg: 56 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—34 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd., 40 bales wool raw S Nanjee, 51 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 127 bales cotton waste M Chandalal and Co., 20 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola, 25 bales wool raw P Rowjibhoy, 70 cwt myrabollams E Danner and Co., 74 bales wool raw M Motilal, 13 bales wool raw C Ramsaroop, 200 bales wool raw M Nissim, 1 case woollen carpets Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 13 bales wool raw Birla Bros Ltd., 38 cwt mustardseed Tamboli and Co., 4340 cwt crushed bones R S Nanjee, 408 cwt mustardseed Tamboli and Co., 24 bales fancy cotton piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.,

For Glasgow: 60 tons banxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 410 bdles stoves of empty heads and smokes Spencer and Co.

S S Katuna for New York:—105 cwt sandalwood ships S Nawrojee and Co., 4 bales cotton and linen rugs B Mahasukaram and Co., 201 cwt gum kadaya S Khetsey and Co.,

For Philadelphia: 20 bales goat skins H M Daud Khan and Sons.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—800 balse raw cotton S Jhunjhunwalla, 1000 bales raw otton Ozuburin and Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 1500 bales raw otton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Osaka: 10 cwt condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co.

For Yokaichi: 800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 80 cwt gum bysabole E S Abdul Kyaum.

For Nagasaki: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bone Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd., 1000 bales aw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya: 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Delta for Kobe:—600 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 148 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

For Osaka: 121 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tatieshi Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 8.

S S Benares from Hamburg. Agents:—Lionel Edwards.

From Hamburg:—27 cases cutlery, 30 cases lamps, 57 cases earthen ware, 21 cases ivory ware, 12 cases buttons, 10 cases enamel ware, 20 cases tanmic, 15 cases and 315 rolls wire netting, 30 bales paper, 44 cases, 50 drums, 19 barrels and 42 casks dyes dry, 21 cases packing material, 10 cts. and 50 cases glass ware, 441 cases school slates, 166 cases hollow glass, 225 cases harricane lanterns and parts, 15 bales bandage wading, 179 drums chloride of magnese, 29 cases oil varnish, 31 cases dry earth colour, 17 cases China ware, 325 cases beer, 10 cases formaint, 50 cases needles, 16 cases umbrella hard ware, 3000 bags sugar, 11 cases metal sheeting, 10 cases umbrella furnitures, 46 bales cotton flocks, 122 bales zinc chloride, 29 cases Berlin wool, 15 pieces and 18 bdles bar steel, 20 barrels oxide of zinc, 10 cases iron ware, 791 bdles and 30 pieces iron tubes, 25 bales glass bottles, 10 casks and 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 20 cases hard ware, 34 cases silver stouls.

From Stockholm: 13 cases oil stove ware, parts and blow lamps.

From Hassam: 65 barrels turpentine.

From Middledroff: 36 bales paper, 25 cases China blue, 15 cases earth colour, 107 cases hollow glass, 21 cases and 1 ct. iron ware, 55 pkgs slate pencil, 212 pkgs slates, 20 kegs arsenic, 72 drums chloride of maganese acid, 13 cases gablong goods, 7 cases cotton goods, 12 cases printed labels, 42 bdles wrought iron tubes, 9 cases ivory locks, 10 drums solid blash.

From Gothenburg: 1900 bdles box boards, 669 bales and 921 reels paper, 279 cases and 203 pkgs nails, 665 cases matchesai zinc, 216 bars charcol rolled iron, 25 bdles iron sail rods, 732 bdles steel, 88 cases steel hinges, 185 cases petroleum blow, lamps, blow lamp and spare parts, 23 cases phosperous.

From Oslo:—3423 kegs and 65 cases nails, 30 cases sulpher matches, 241 cases canned goods, 761 bales and 248 reels paper, 414 bdles mild steel rods, 1049 bdles mild basic steel rods, 20532 pieces and 172 bdles steel bars, 588 pieces steel plates 4469 pieces steel angles and round bars, 825 pieces mild steel tees, 485 cases window glass, 525 cases and 50 cts. tiles, 60 bags cramps, 920 pieces mild joist.

From Antwerp: 1163 bdles mild steel rods, 20975 pieces and 486 bdles steel bars, 800 pieces steel plates, 4923 pieces steel angles and bars, 250 bdles steel circles, 464 pieces steel plates, 859 cases window glass, 575 cases earthen tiles, 100 bags broken earthen ware tiles, 154 cts., 64 cases and 34 pkgs line stone paving, 362 bags washers, 20 bags bolt and nuts, 1022 bdles steel hoops, 10 cases cotton tissues, 7783 bdles and pieces basic steel bars, 32 cases nails, 15 cases silk nose yarn, 100 bags sulphate of aluminium, 35 bales paper.

S S Zamona from Odessa. Agents: Grahams Trading Co Ltd.:—21920 bags sugar, 21 pkgs personal effects.

Cotton Materials FOR Every Purpose

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description —Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, Tents, etc.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE

K.-29.

NEW YORK MARKET.

COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their weekly market report received by the last mail, point out that large export demond is responsible for advance in the cotton prices owing to improved economic conditions in European Markets and Short Cotton Crops in India & China. The report reads as under:—

Indications that, within the next few days, the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill will be passed by the Senate and by the House of Representatives have been largely responsible for the advancing tendency of the market during the past week. That the measure may be vetoed by the President, in which case no further action is likely until Congress again convenes in December, and that, even if the Presidential signature is obtained, the bill may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court are possibilities which, so far have had no important influence.

The effect of the proposed legislation, as far as cotton is concerned, has been to bring about a considerable volume of short covering, to stimulate outside interest on the bull side, to promote a more active demand for spot cotton and to encourage holders of all grades to maintain a very firm attitude with regard to the price at which they are prepared to make sales.

The bullish factors to which we have previously referred continue in evidence. Exports so far this season amount to 6,952,488 bales against 5,616,428 a year ago and, partly on account of the relative cheapness of American cotton, of the steady improvement of economic conditions in most of the important European markets and of short crops in India and China, shipments are expected to continue on a scale which will bring the season's total into close comparison with that of 1911-12 when the largest quantity of cotton on record—10,682,000 bales—was exported.

More finished goods are reported to have been sold and more forward orders booked by New England mills during the last two weeks in January than in any fortnight of the past three years and a good demand for raw material from this quarter during the remainder of the season seems assured as stocks are low. The great majority of southern mills are working at capacity but nowhere does there appear to be any accumulation of finished goods. Reports from Manchester continue to indicate that the Lancashire cotton trade is steadily improving.

The scarcity of contracts in the futures markets must be attributed not only to the factors which we have mentioned but also to the existence of a large short hedge interest which is gradually being covered as the actual cotton is sold and to the fact that spot firms who have made forward commitments, extending, in some instances, several years ahead, have sought to protect themselves by purchases of the distant positions, which are unlikely to be liquidated until favourable opportunities for transferring present themselves. Trade interests, although reluctant to follow advances, appear eager to add to their contract holdings on slight recessions and, under the circumstances, it is difficult to see how the tightness of the contract situation will be relieved until definite inducements for bearish activities are offered.

Despite the preponderance of bullish influences we are not inclined to favour purchases at the present time. The technical position of the market has undoubtedly been impaired by the recent advance. Careful consideration of the McNary-Haugen bill convinces us that it is economically unsound and that, regardless of Congressional action, it will not be approved by the President, in which case heavy liquidation of weak long holdings will probably result. Producers can have but little incentive to make more than a moderate reduction in acreage with new crop months at present levels and, even were the so-called farm relief measure to be enacted, we doubt if it could prevent the prospects of another large surplus from exerting a bearish influence on prices.

COFFEE.

Bearish sentiment continues to predominate and the market has been called upon to absorb a relatively heavy volume of tired long liquidation and European selling. In the absence of any improvement either in the spot demand or in the Brazilian financial situation, there appears to be nothing to bring about a sustained advance. We feel, however, that present prices discount all bearish factors to a considerable extent and that too much importance has been attached to the weakness of Santos and mild coffees which cannot be delivered on New York contracts except at heavy sacrifices. Rios, which are nearest to a deliverable basis, are in small supply and with our market below street values we would prefer to avoid the short side.

SUGAR.

Despite intermittent pressure of Porto Rican offerings and the cautious attitude of buyers of refined sugar our market has shown greater stability during the past week reflecting the firmness of Cuban shippers and an improvement in the European and Far Eastern demand for raws. According to the United States Department of Agriculture the trend of sugar prices seems to be towards higher levels, world production for the current season being below that of last year while consumption is apparently increasing. We consider purchases advisable on any recession that may occur.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Although May Wheat was unfavourably affected by bearish world statistics, increased receipts in the Southwest resulting in easier cash markets, and by a less active export demand, the deferred deliveries were relatively firm owing to prospects of farm relief legislation and fears of unfavourable developments in the winter wheat belt. We regard the domestic situation as sufficiently strong to prevent any important decline but trading is largely of a professional character and until there are new incentives for outside support a trading position seems advisable.

12th MARCH

Rs.500 in PRIZES SPECIAL REDUCTION

TO COMMEMORATE

AMRITDHARA'S SILVER JUBILEE DAY.

AN HISTORIC EVENT:—

The public knows it well, in what grand manner the SILVER JUBILEE of AMRITDHARA was celebrated for one week last year. Towering personalities such as Raja Narendra Nath, K. B. Abdul Qadir, Bar-at-law, Mahatma Hans Raj, Professor Shiv Dyal, M. A., Rai Bahadur Dr. Maharaj Krishan and Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan presided over the various sittings. Famous men like Dr. Sir Muhammed Shafi, Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Dr. Nand Lall, Sardar Sardul Singh Cavishar and Maulvi Mehbub Alam delivered speeches in the Jubilee's meetings. "Amritdhara's Silver Jubilee," remarked the *Tribune* "has become an historical event of Lahore."

JUBILEE DAY. We have therefore decided to perpetuate the memory of the **JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS** by celebrating 12th March as **JUBILEE DAY. AMRITDHARA OFFICES** will enjoy a holiday on the day. There will be a grand meeting in honour of the day, under the Presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai, M.L.A. when prizes of Rs. 500/- will be distributed to the winners of Health and Strength Competitions which are going to be held in Amritdhara Bhawan from 6th March. There will also be **SPECIAL REDUCTION** in the prices of all the medicines manufactured by the **AMRITDHARA PHARMACY. AMRITDHARA AND ITS COMPOUNDS WILL BE SOLD AT ¼ OF THE USUAL PRICE AND ALL OTHER MEDICINES AND BOOKS AT ½ OF THE USUAL PRICE.** This **SPECIAL REDUCTION** is for 12th March only. There will be placed a big letter box outside the **AMRITDHARA OFFICE** for dropping the orders. Gentlemen living outside Lahore can avail of the special reduced rates by posting their orders on 12th March in any post of the world. Another way to take advantage of the reduction in prices is to remit any amount by money order on 12th March 1927 and afterwards order medicines at reduced rates, to the extent of the money deposited. But letters and money orders aforesaid must bear postal mark of 12th March as a posting day.

PLEASE NOTE.

Please note the date—12th March on your diaries. Send for a copy of the list of our medicines if you have not got one already. You should make it a point to drop the letter or send the money order on 12th March 1927. Letter or money order must bear the postal stamp of 12th March.

Price of Amritdhara is Rs. 2/8/- half Rs. 1/4/- Sample -/8/- and Amritdhara Ointment Re. 1/- Amritdhara Lozenges -/4/—

OUR SIMPLE ADDRESS IS:—

AMRITDHARA 29, LAHORE.

THE MANAGER Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATIS TICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

8th March, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 26th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2190	4603
Bombay x	103018	146374
Karachi	26012	39166
Madras	2548	1002
Rangoon	(a)	
Tuticorin		
	133768	191145

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 26th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	840	2100
Bombay x	103578	125586
Karachi	36490	18536
Madras	1383	2173
Rangoon	392	1053
Tuticorin		134
	142683	149582

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 26th Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26
Calcutta	46937	34473
Bombay x	1776256	2065960
Karachi	490215	796323
Madras	47065	55909
Rangoon	19471 (a)	11665
Tuticorin	6039	10183
	2385983	2974513

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 26th Feb. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	10309	10919
Bombay x	889975	1277547
Karachi	346394	504470
Madras	17824	46922
Rangoon	33085	43131
Tuticorin	10304	43355
	1307891	1926344

a) to 19th Feb. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 7th Mar. 1927.	1926.
	2329	5638
	1st Sept. to 7th Mar. 1926-27.	1925-26.
	29646	56123

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 22nd Feb 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		
Continent		7222
China		1551
Japan		5100
Bombay (a)	1028	7542
U. S. A.		75
	1028	21490

	1st Sept. to 22nd Feb. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	19617	30944
Continent	151534	216927
China	50539	57957
Japan	92837	191993
Bombay (a)	25189	52114
U. S. A.	3226	4425
	342942	554360

x Adjusted.
a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO LTD

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, Mar. 1.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 4th to 7th. Mar.	37356	48544	—11188
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 7th. Mar.	1885825	2213477	—327652
SHIPMENTS. 4th to 7th. Mar			
United Kingdom			
Continent		9646	— 9646
China, Japan & Coast Ports	76822	28560	— 48262
Total.	76822	38206	— 38616
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 28th. Feb.			
United Kingdom	4252	24737	—20485
Continent	171959	282461	—110502
China	139062	213665	—74603
Japan	782212	828288	—46076
Coast Ports	8966	16385	—7419
U.S.A.	201	1350	—1149
Total.	1106652	1366886	—260234
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe	5382	20318	—14936
China, Japan & Coast Ports	51167	40000	+11167

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 25th Feb. 1927.	1926.
Madras	1853	2315
Bombay	13147	40191
Scind	2297	5698
Bengal	992	1363
U. P.	3683	1663
Punjab	26996	43534
C. P.	127.0	17332
Berar	31917	29917
N. W. F. Province	73	
Ajmer/Merwara	1542	2843
BSrma		
Jodhpur State	174	
Alipua State	2405	2338
Rajapippla		
	97829	147194

	1st Sept. to 25th Feb. 1926-97	1925-26
Madras	66204	94598
Bombay	358329	443284
Scind	81317	120876
Bengal	8475	10241
U. P.	166527	189289
Punjab	5 0857*	846220
C. P.	287516	297737
Berar	636126*	474237
N. W.F. Province	578	1739
AjmerMerwar	20769	49507
Burma a	23132	53939
Jodhpur State	1106	
Alipura State	1802	1
Rajapipla state	6376	14990
	2159114	2596727

* Adjusted.
(I) to 18th to 4 th Feb.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN PUBLIC PLACE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Judgment was delivered on Monday evening in the case in which Pardoonji C. Gara, the Proprietor of the London Hotel and Sebestian Menezes were charged by Inspector for Lujon of the Lamington Road Police Station with gambling in a public place, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Pestonji Kapadia (Chairman) and B. S. Turkhud at the Girgaon Police Court. The Magistrates acquitted both the accused giving the benefit of doubt to the first accused and holding that there was no evidence against the second accused.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Saklatwala's address to women, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Bomby Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. "Times of India" vs. St. Andrews. 5-30 p.m. B. E. S. Old Boys vs. Bombay Gymkhana or Grant Medical College, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callina Cath. vs. The Nondescripts. 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Parel or Eastern Telegraphs vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazaar St., 3 p.m.

Meeting of the Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m. H. E. The Governor presiding.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Blank, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Y. M. C. A. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callin Cath. Ass. or The Nondescripts vs. Lusitanians "A" 5-30 p.m. Poona Rangers vs. G.I. P. Kalyan.

SS. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	BOMBAY Arrival	(Colaba). Departure
	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 05
Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The Clan line s.s. "Macfarlane" left Liverpool in the evening of the 5th inst.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya a public condolence meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vidyalaya Hall, Thakurdwar in honour of the sad death of the well-known singer Gayanacharya Balkrishna Bowa (of Ichalkaranji), when Prof. Kapleshwari, Messrs. Joglekr, Parulkar, J. B. Vatcha and others will speak, Sardar Mujumdar, M.L.C, will preside.

TELGU MAHAJAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Telgu Mahajan Sabha Comrade Shapurji D. Saklatwala, M.P., will deliver an address on the "Mill Industry" to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girls' School compound, at Kamatipura Bazar Road. He will also be presented a purse by the Telgu Residents of Kamatipura. All are cordially invited to attend.

TEA PARTY AT RADIO CLUB.

There will be a tea party at the Radio Club opposite Churchgate Station at 5-30 p.m. on Friday (11th inst.) in honour of the title of "Khan Bahadur" having been conferred on Shaikh Y. V. Mahomed.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road when Mr. Shapurji Shaklatwala will address the meeting. All ladies are cordially invited.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME.

The Kanchangavri Maternity Home has now secured the services of a lady doctor, Miss G. K. Dhairyawan, as resident doctor for the whole time and Dr. (Miss) Jamnabai V. Dhurandhar is appointed Hon. doctor in charge of the Hospital and dispensary. Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., (London) will work honorary.

A dispensary for females and children is also opened in the same building by Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh in the name of his wife Kanchangavri with a nomial fee of annas four for adults and annas two for children under 14 ysars of age and free to those whose income is Rs. 50-1/4 and under.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Japan per S.S. "Tateishi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Supereribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Mails for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE.

NAME STRUCK OFF FOR PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

A Full Bench of the High Court has directed the name of Mr. M. S. Ezekiel to be removed from the register of solicitors for porfessional misconduct.

The solicitor had failed to carry out a client's instructions in regard to some moneys entrusted to him to be applied to certain mortgage transactions Action was taken against him under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court, and after the preliminary enquiry, he pleaded guilty to the charges. The matter was then referred to the Full Bench.

Their Lordships held that the solicitor's name was not fit to remain on the register of Solicitors, and accordingly directed it to be expunged.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The hearing was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court of the Langley-D'Arcy Defamation case.

Mr. O'Gorman, continuing his arguments on behalf of the defandant said what Capt. D'Arcy had undertaken to justify was that Mr. Langly's method of racing was improper and unfair, and that was the only innuendo objected to by the plaintiff. As a matter of construction, counsel contended, the "turf practices" which the defandant threatened to expose were only the instructions preventing him from winning the majority of the horses at Poona, and to give the public a bad impression. The view was supported by Mr. Reynolds, Col. Hunt and Mr. C. N. Wadia. So far as these two practices were concerned they were grossly unfair dishonest and fraudulent within the meaning of the racing rules.

Counsel further submitted that the instructions alleged to have been given by Mr. Langley had been mostly admitted by him. The whole programme drawn up by Mr. Langley was "a fraud on the public, on the Stewards and on the handicapper". It had been arranged with the express purpose of preventing the majority of the horses from "showing up" and for that purpose they were either run out of their distances. Mr. Langley had shown no regard for truth, and he had drawn up the programme with the express purpose of cheating the public and the handicapper, which was dishonest racing.

On the question of "privilege", Mr. O'Gorman submitted that the writing of the defamatory letter was quite justified by the occasion. The Stewards had threatened to take action against him; and in reply to that the defendant was obliged to write that letter.

As for malice, counsel said it was all on the side of Mr. Langley himself. He had refused to comply with Capt. D'Arcy's request to contradict the false rumours about him Mr. Langley even induced the Stewards to write an unsavoury letter to Capt. D'Arcy. He had also introduced so many irrelevant matters simply with the object of damaging the character of Capt. D'Arcy. These and other circumstances clearly indicated that malice was all on the side of the plaintiff, and not of the defendant.

On the question of damages, counsel submitted that the plaintiff had not suffered the slightest injury to his reputation.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

ALLEGED GAMBLING AT LONDON HOTEL

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The case in which Mr. Garz, proprietor of the London Hotel and a boy, Menezes, were charged at the instance of Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station, was disposed of by a bench of honorary magistrates at the Girgaum Police Court, who acquitted the accused. The prosecution evidence went to show that on January 22nd, which was a race day, Mr. Lyons standing near the hotel noticed the 1st accused pass a slip of paper to the 2nd accused who was immediately arrested by Mr. Lyons. The 2nd accused tore the slips which were found to contain names of horses due to run on the day. A search revealed Rs. 6 in the pockets of the 1st accused. In their defence the accused stated that they had given tips to each other and the first accused wrote out the tips and handed them the second accused. The Court gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.

DRIVING IN A ZIG-ZAG MANNER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

For driving in a zig-zag manner under the influence of liquor, Mr. I. N. Mehta, the 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum, convicted an accused person, Nagoo Bapu, a taxi-driver and sentenced him to par a fine of Rs. 70. His Worship remarked that there was a rush of traffic on the day in question, namey the 5th instant, which happened to be a race day and it was lucky that nobody was injured in which case, the accused would have got a taste of jail.

"MORE CHANCES OF SUCCESS."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MAJOR GENERAL A. HOOTAN ENTERTAINED

Major-General A. Hootan and Mrs. Hootan were entertained at an "At Home" on Tuesday evening by the trustees and members of the Council of the National Medical College, Bombay, at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital compound. The function was attended by a large number of medical men including Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dr. Bhajekar and Dr. M. B. Velker.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

Dr. Rajabali V. Patel in according a hearty welcome to the guests of the evening said Major-General Hootan was the first to recognise that a national institution established for the promotion of medical education and medical relief and conducted on voluntary basis deserved sympathy and support from the Government as well as the public. The urgent necessity of the hospital accommodation in Bombay had been realised both by the Government and the Bombay Municipality. The Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee had taken long strides in that direction. It was hoped that the services of the National Medical College as a third centre of medical relief and medical education would be utilised in full by those agencies which had undertaken the task of administering medical relief in Bombay. Dr. A. L. Nair and the trustees of the Bai Yamunabhai Nair Hospital had affiliated the institution to the National Medical College for the purpose of providing an entire staff to the hospital for treating patients and giving clinical instructions to the students. Dr. Nair, he said, had set a noble example by not only building and equipping the hospital in memory of his revered mother but also by endowing about fifty beds in the hospital. He (Dr. Rajabali) appealed to the citizens of Bombay, the Municipality, and Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee to co-operate with Yamunabai Hospital by providing additional hospital accommodation on that part of the city.

FAVOURABLE REPORT.

Major-General Hootan in reply thanked the trustees and the council for the reception. He also thanked Dr. Nair for giving his support to the institution without which they would not have been present that evening. He knew from the very first that it was a national institution but was disappointed that the public of Bombay had not accorded that generous support which it deserved. The question whether a third teaching institution was necessary in the city was one on which there was difference of opinion. He thought however that the National Medical College had attracted a larger number of students than the Hyderabad Medical School. It had therefore more chances of success. He had forwarded a favourable report to the Government in regard to the institution and it was up to the members of the council to approach the proper person in charge of the department for help and he felt sure that in view of the remission of the provincial contribution they would receive from the Government substantial support.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshment.

PEDDER ROAD TRAGEDY

TRIAL FIXED FOR 24TH INSTANT.

Mr. Russa Hormusji Mehta, the accused in the case in which Mr. Kanga lost his life in the early hours of the morning, some days ago, as a result of a motor car accident, was placed before Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon on Tuesday morning by Deputy Inspector Naden of Agripada Police Station. The police informed the Court that they required time to instruct the Police Prosecutor and to complete the inquest which was pending in the Coroner's Court. His Worship fixed the 24th instant for trial of the accused, under Section 304A (causing death by rash and negligent act) of the Penal Code and ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000 and one surety of the like amount. As Mr. Chothia agreed to stand surety for the accused, His Worship dispensed with any cash deposit.

PLOT FOR PRAYER HALL

CONCESSION BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

An ordinary meeting of the Improvement's Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Sir V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter dated the 24th February, 1927, from the President, Gate of Mercy Synagogue requesting the Improvement Trust to give a plot of land on the Nowroji Hill estate for building a prayer hall and a charitable dispensary at a nominal rent of Rs. 50 per square yard. The Estate Agent in his report stated that within the last two years the plot in question had been let on Rs. 125 per mensem per square yard. The value of the plot was Rs. 159 per square yard. The Chief Officer recommended to let the plot at the rate of Rs. 100 per square yard.

After some consideration the Committee agreed to let at the rate of Rs. 60 per square yard.

CAMPBELL'S TRIAL AT SESSIONS.

STORY OF A "FORGED" PASSPORT

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CONCLUDED

Before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury at the High Court Sessions, the trial begin of George Allison alias Donald Campbell, a European aged 29 who was charged with abetment of forgery and entering India with a forged pass-port.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. B. Patel Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused having waived his right as a European British subject, a common jury was empanelled.

The charges were read out to the accused, to which he pleaded "not guilty".

Mr. Binning then opened the case for the Crown. He said that the accused was a man whose name according to the prosecution was George Allison. The accused made an application for a passport on 4th June 1924, and sent a copy of his photograph along with it. He stated in his application that he was residing at 47, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, and permission was asked to travel in France, Belgium Germany, Sweden, Russia and the British Empire. A pass-port was issued to the accused permitting him to travel all over the places mentioned by him excepting "British Empire". The designation of the accused as mentioned in that application was age 29, coal-miner, single etc. This pass-port was not available "Empire wide" or for India.

On February 10, 1926. The accused applied for an endorsement on the pass-port to make it available for the British Empire. For some reason or other, the endorsement was not granted. His pass-port remained as it was without the desired alteration.

ANOTHER PASSPORT.

On 9th June 1925 one Donald Campbell applied for pass-port he gave his discription as age 40, Insurance Agent, married, height 5' 9 1/2", and a pass-port was issued to him which was available for British Empire also among other places. That was the pass-port concerned in the present case. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused got hold of this pass-port removed the proper photograph that was stuck on it, put his own photograph on it, and he entered India with the aid of that pass-port.

An endorsement on the pass-port showed that the possessor of the pass-port landed at Calais on March 31, 1926. A diary which was recovered from the accused contained an entry showing that he left Victoria on March 31. That indicated that the accused was the man who used that pass-port. The diary further revealed that he boarded the P. and O. Co's Steamer "Maloja" on April 16 at Marseilles. The ship connected with the s.s. "Razmak" at Aden and the accused landed in Bombay on April 30, 1926. But later on, the passport fell into the hands of a police officer in Calcutta and the whole affair was thus detected and the accused was arrested and brought down to Bombay.

ASST. PASS-PORT OFFICER EXAMINED.

James William Staford, Assitant Pass-port Officer, London, examined by Mr. Binning stated that the original photograph on Campbell's pass-port was removed and that of Allison was gummed on it and a similar seal was also reproduced on it.

Asked in cross-examination as to why he thought that the embossed stamp of the Crown on the photograph on the pass-port in question was a false one, witness said that the man who did it must be a skilled man. In his opinion, the original photograph was taken out and it was placed below the present one face downwards, and the impression of the stamp was traced with some hard instrument.

POLICE SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness George Irvine, Sergeant of Police, Edinburgh, Scotland, examined by Mr. Binning, said that he had known the accused in Edinburgh since 1922. In 1923 the accused was living at 47, George IV, Edinburgh. Witness also knew his brother and sister, Robert and Mary Allison. The accused's name was not Donald Campbell, but George Allison.

Sergeant M. C. Littlewood of the Bombay C.I.D. was the next witness. He deposed that he was deputed to examine the pass-ports of passengers who arrived by the s.s. "Razmak" on April 30 last. In the list of passengers was the name of D. Campbell as a second class passenger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said Campbell was expected to show the pass-port to the police officer at the gangway of the steamer before landing. The officer would not look at the photograph. He would only examine the police stamp, and if it was in order, he would be allowed to land.

DIARY RECOVERED.

Sub-Inspector Syed Hassain of the Calcutta C.I.D. then gave evidence.

Examined by Mr. Benning he said that the pass-port in question was sent to the Deputy Commissioner. Witness went with other officers and requested the accused to accompany them as the Deputy Commissioner desired to see him. He refused, and he was taken in custody in a taxi. While they were driving, the accused pulled out a pocket book, tore out a page and threw it out on the street. The taxi was pulled up and the paper was picked up by witness. The accused being searched, a dairy and two slips of paper were recovered from him.

Further questioned, witness said he could not say what was the object of the accused in throwing it away. Perhaps he did not wish the police to know the name and address written on the paper. The pass-port in question come addressed to the Commissioner of Police under cover of a note from Sub-Inspector Shrigopal Dutt of Jagardhar Police Station. The note stated that the pass-port was recovered from the house of one Kalidas Bhattacharji which was searched by the police, but as he latter had nothing to do with it, it was forwarded to the Commissioner of Ploice.

CUSTOMS OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Joseph Charles, an officer of the Bombay Custom's Department was the last witness. He produced a customs declaration signed by "D. Campbell" on landing from the s.s. "Razmak" on 30th April 1926.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Winning then said that the Crown would withdraw the first charge of abetment of forgery, as the offence was evidently committed outside India and therefore the Court had no jurisdiction in respect of it.

A POINT OF LAW.

His Lordship then raised a point as to whether public servants in the expression "document purporting to be made by a public servant" in Section 466 of the Penal Code relating to forgery, also included public servants in England, as the passport in question was made by a British officer.

Mr. Binning wanted time to consider the point as also the modification of the changes, if necessary.

Mr. Patel objected, saying that a sessions trial once begun should not be adjourned.

His Lordship, however, adjourned the case till Wednesday morning and allowed the accused to remain on the same bail.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

I. L. I. AND HINDU GYM. DRAW AGAIN

The standard of hockey witnessed in the two matches on Tuesday was extremely mediocre In the opening match the Eastern Telegraphs defeated the G. I. P. Parel by a solitary goal scored by Noronha in the first half.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH:—Natividade; Benjamin and Griffin; Augustine, Barnes and Sebastian; Walker, Edwards, Noronha, Marshall, Cyril

G.I.P. PAREL:—Coveney; Cantem and Westerling; Thomson, Gonsalves and Crawley; I. Cantem, Loveday, Pearson, Maelzer and Hanson.

Referees:—Maloney and Bhattacharjee.

ANOTHER DRAW.

In spite of a replay the Hindu Gymkhana and Instituto Luso Indiano could not be separated. The match was strenuous in its own way but the hockey was nothing to shout over. The Instituto scored through Dias in the first half, but Talpade equalised soon after the interval and the final whistle found the scores level. The usual extra time was played but without result. The match will be replayed on Friday at 4-15.

HINDU GYM.:—Ajinkyer; Sharma and Shete; Rane, Raikar and Pathare; Shirodkar, Waman, Talpade, Vaidya, Vijaykar.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO: Valladares, Michael and Felix; Dick, Ferrao, and Thomas; Robert, Albert, Dias, Amaral and Pontes.

Referees:—Messrs Lees and Rodrigues.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15:—Times of India vs. St. Andrews.

5-30:—Bombay Gym. vs. B. E. S. Old Boy.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on Saturday, 5th inst. at the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road:—

GENTS' DOUBLES.

K. Anandan and partner beat E. J. Turner and A. W. Harding, scores, 6—4, 8—2.

R. J. Guzdar and H. Dastoor beat J. E. Bettemley and R. G. Hardman, scores, 6—1, 6—1.

Result of the matches played on Monday, 7th inst.

GENTS' SINGLES.

B. H. Khardekar beat Capt. B. S. Chalam scores, 6—4, 7—5. A. C. Periera beat D. E. Cooper scores, 6—2, 6—2. H N. Baria beat J. Roberts, scores, 6—1, 6—1. A. C. Suntook beat K. V. Bhandarkar, scores, 6—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The following matches will be played today (Wednesday) at 4-15 p.m.:—

GENTS' SINGLES (Second Round).

Manekshaw vs. M. G. Kamath, D. B. Desai vs. G. A. W. Wilkins, R. J. Guzdar vs. A. C. Periera; R. B. Jagatap vs. H. C. Tuck.

MAHATMAJI IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 8.

Gandhiji accompanied by his son, Manilal Gandhi and daughter-in-law, arrived here this morning from Ajola. Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai were also with him. Gandhiji will leave Ahmedabad near about March 14.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 8.
Previous Closing Rate	14.34
To-day's Opening Rate	14.37
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate ...	14.26
Difference ...	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	March 8.
Previous Closing Rate	7.71
To-day's Opening Rate	7.73
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.64
Difference	—.07

Broach, April/May expected to open 304-0-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, March 8.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Difference More	0 3 0
Silver forward	25 14 0
Difference More	0 3 0

Tone of Market: Steady.

TO-DAY'S RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

3 p.m.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

SANNAM .. 1
GLAD EYE .. 2
GREY MASTER .. 3

3-30 p.m.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

AMAR .. 1
PRINCE JEHAN .. 2
NAYEF PASHA .. 3

4-0 p.m.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

ANWAR .. 1
HUMOROUS .. 2
ROMAN .. 3

4-30 p.m.

THE CONVALESCENT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SAAD .. 1
AZEDIN .. 2
BADIA .. 3

5-0 p.m.

THE NURSERY STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

MOOLTAN .. 1
MANECK BEG .. 2
SALONIC .. 3

5-30 p.m.

THE SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

SONGE DORE .. 1
GIFT OF THE GLEN .. 2
STARBOARD .. 3

6-0 p.m.

THE HOSPITAL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

SILVER CHARM .. 1
CRUSHED GLASS .. 2
PACK UP .. 3

6-30 p.m.

THE WORD STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

AMOOD .. 1
RED FLAG .. 2
MERIED .. 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.

AMAR.
SILVER CHARM

A BOMBAY DOCTOR DUPED

SWINDLED BY HIS OWN BUTLER.

Col. Meyer, an eminent medical practitioner in the City, figured as the complainant in a case against his butler, Mahaboobkhan, who was charge d with criminal breaches of trust in respect of two mounts, Rs. 39 and Rs. 42, being sums entrusted to him by his master for paying various grocers with whom the doctor had accounts. After the lapse of some time, the doctor received complaints from the grocers that they had not received their moneys, whereupon he informed the police who arrested the accused. As the butler made good the amounts due to the doctor, His Worship felt that a fine of Rs. 100 would be a sufficient punishment.

DEATH OF MR. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND,

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand which occurred at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday at his residence, Datoobhoy Mansion, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty. Mr. Gulabchand was suffering from pneumonia for the last four or five days His wife is also lying dangerously ill with pneumonia and in view of the state of her health it is not certain when the funeral of the late Mr. Gulabchand will take place place Mr. Gulabchand was a well-known pearl merchant He was a member of the Indian Merchants' Association. He was only 38 years old.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY MARCH 9, 1927.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

"I say you have been returned by your electors to do this sacred duty. And I ask you as honourable men, as representatives of your people who are pledged by every constitutional doctrine and by every moral consideration, you will put the interests of your country above your interests. If you have got to sacrifice, if you have got to suffer, if you have got to give up your titles, or jobs, give them up, but do not sell India. And if you sell, you will regret." In these vigorous and beautiful words Mr. Jinnah summed up the duty which elected members of the Legislative Assembly owed to their country in regard to the ratio question which they had to decide. That question has been decided by India's mock "Parliament" by a majority of three votes. The 68 votes which Sir Basil Blackett secured consisted of those of the official bloc and the nominated members and of some elected members and if the Finance Member was able to carry the day it was solely with the help of the handful of elected members who have dishonoured themselves by, to use Mr. Jinnah's language, selling their country. Sir Basil Blackett is welcome to lay the flattering unction to his soul that, thanks partly to the well-known and familiar bureaucratic methods of "pressure and persuasion" and partly to their own lack of judgment and failure to respond to the call of patriotism, some of the elected members were enticed into the Government lobby, but even he will not have the temerity to suggest that the verdict of the Assembly is an honest verdict on the merits of the issue. For, take away the official bloc and the majority of nominated members, who vote as automatons and have either no views of their own on the subject or have not the freedom to vote as their conscience dictates, what does the majority of Sir Basil signify? It signifies merely this that he has entirely failed to convince the overwhelming majority of members who represent the people and that it is only an insignificant minority of those entitled to speak as representatives of the electorates who have been "converted" by him. He has succeeded. But his victory is a Pyrrhic one. Never in fact have Government sustained a more crushing defeat on the merits of a question both sides of which were championed by "protagonists" worthy of their steel. Sir Basil may feel the satisfaction of having served his country by using the official bloc and its hangers-on to impose on India a ratio the disastrous economic effects of which will be felt by generations of Indians, but we have no doubt no one will feel more distressed and humiliated than he in that he has ignominiously failed to deal this blow, —only less terrible in its enormity than the denial of freedom—to India with the support of any Indian of note whose views count with the people.

His humiliation will be the more poignant as he had put forth his case for 1s. 6d. all his accustomed zest and earnestness. His speech in introducing the Bill is one of the finest he has made during the last five years. Sir Basil is not only a clever Finance Member, a shrewd tactician, and a first rate fighter, but he is also a master of rhetoric and the art of persuasion. We admire his manifold qualities, but we fail to find any convincing arguments in his long and lucid speech. There is not a single new argument which he has not advanced till now, and after reading carefully and sympathetically his speech, we are strengthened in our opinion that the best interests of India could only be served by a reversion to 1s. 4d. It is no use waxing eloquent over the advantages of 1s. 6d. by assuming things and circumstances which do not exist. Sir Basil is so dogmatic, so conceited and is so full of 1s. 6d. that it is extremely difficult for him to see the other side of the case in the proper perspective. Sir Victor Sassoon has met almost all the important arguments of Sir Basil and we congratulate Pandit Malaviyaji on his valiant fight for a comprehensive monetary reform in India. The honours of the debate are also shared in a special measure by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Birla and Jinnah. We have no desire to make invidious distinctions, especially as all those who have fought for the rational ratio did so ably and courageously. But not one of them will hesitate to pay an ungrudging tribute to the leading part which Sir Purshotamdas, has played in this fight and in this tribute the whole country will join. The whole case presented by Sir Basil is based entirely on wrong assumptions. As the premises are wrong, the conclusion are necessarily wrong. Without going into the details of the arguments it is enough to point out that all the arguments advanced against 1s. 4d. are based on the fundamental assumption that a revision to 1s. 4d. will lead to a sudden rise in the general level of prices by 12 1|2 per cent. Sir Basil says that the effect of such a rise would be to cause something like a financial panic with all round dislocation of business and enormous and entirely unmerited losses to all sorts of people in the country. He conjures up vivid pictures of Labour unrest, strikes and social and economical discontent all over India. He dogmatically asserts that by reverting to 1s. 4d. there will be a universal curtailment in the purchasing power of all kinds of people by 11 per cent. and thus the country will suffer enormously. We are told that reversion to 1s. 4d. means no remission of provincial contributions, no surplus budget, curtailment in the purchasing power of the people, rise in prices, distress to the agriculturists, inevitable cut in the wages of the workers, more taxation, higher railway rates; in short, all kinds of evils. The whole picture drawn by the Finance Member is entirely wrong and misleading. In the first place it is wrong to assert that reversion to 1s. 4d. will lead to a rise in the general level of prices to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent. Sir Basil indulges in this argument with a view to mislead the public. We concede that by reverting to 1s. 4d. there will be a rise in the prices of imported commodities, but this rise, as Sir Victor has so scientifically pointed out, will be of a small character. The exchange rate affects primarily the prices of those commodities which enter into international trade; it has immediately nothing to do with the prices of those commodities which do not enter into international trade. We concede that the general level of prices will be affected to the extent to which it can be affected by the prices of the imports and exports, but in view of our large aggregate transactions, this effect will neither be substantial nor of an adverse character. Our internal transactions are at least fifteen times as many as our external transactions and all of them remain *immediately* unaffected by a reversion to 1s. 4d. Of course in the long run the general level of prices will be affected by the rise in the prices of those commodities which enter into international trade. It is incorrect to assume that by reverting to 1s. 4d. there will be a sudden and instantaneous rise in the level of prices by 12 1|2 per cent. and as the whole case against 1s. 4d. is based on this fundamental assumption it is entirely misconceived. Let us test the position by another argument. To-day we have in all nearly 450 crores of rupees in circulation (both rupees and notes) and this volume of money has a definite velocity of circulation. Any student of monetary problems will concede that for a rise in the general level of prices by 12 1|2 per cent. either we must increase the volume of money so as to increase the purchasing power in the country to render a rise of 12 1|2 per cent. possible or to reduce the number of transactions to such an extent as to render that much rise possible with the same amount of purchasing power. It is admitted on all hands that the total number of our transactions is not and cannot be reduced suddenly and instantaneously to such an extent as to render possible a rise of 12 1|2 per cent.; so the only way in which a rise of 12 1|2 per cent. is possible is to increase our purchasing power by 12 1|2 per cent. This means we must add nearly 55 crores at once to the total volume of our purchasing power. Unless we do this there is no possibility of a rise in the general level of prices by 12 1|2 per cent. Is this likely to happen immediately by reverting to 1s. 4d.? No reasonable man will ever maintain it. It is argued that without an enormous addition to the volume of money, it will not be possible to maintain the stability of exchange rate at 1s. 4d. This is not true. So long India has a favourable balance, and the price of silver is below 43d. an ounce—both these conditions are now fulfilled—there is no difficulty in maintaining 1s. 4d. It is true that the reversion to 1s. 4d. will lead to a small rise in the general level of prices but this result in itself is not undesirable.

The battle of the ratio is really a battle of prices. It should be noted that Sir Basil believes in depressing the prices deliberately. Maintenance of 1s. 6d. in the existing circumstances necessitates depression of prices and he justifies his action by stating that it is in the general interests of the country. The results of attaining and maintaining 1s. 6d. rate have been disastrous and the Legislature should have decided in favour of 1s. 4d. rate which is, taking all things into consideration, really and truly in the best interests of India. Both on theoretical and practical grounds —and we are greatly strengthened in our views after reading Sir Basil's rigmorale —1s. 4d. is the best ratio for India. For the first time in our distressing and dismal currency history the Legislature was called upon to take a decision on one of the most momentous questions of the day Sir Basil had all the strings in his hand and he has done his worst. But the vote of the accredited representatives of the people has shown to the world that the country can neither be bamboozled nor hoodwinked on such a vital question. The moral of the narrow defeat will, we trust, not be lost on the country. Many of the Muslim members voted with the Government. We venture to assert, with a full sense of responsibility, that hardly one of them adequately realised the magnitude of the issue inolved in the fixing of the ratio. They have proved false to their constituencies because their judgment on national questions has been warped by their distrust of their fellow-legislators the majority of whom, it must be admitted, have been amazingly indifferent to the paramount problem of meeting the Muslims' desire for the protection of their interests in the coming constitutional changes. But unfortunate as has been the indifference of Hindu leaders, it cannot justify the betrayal of the vital interests of their country by the Muslim members. As the latest news received as we go to press shows, the Nationalist members in the legislature have realised the gravity of the blunder of delaying a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem, in its political aspect, and we trust they will be able to induce the Muslim members to desist from carrying out their anti-national threat of voting with the Government on the constitutional issue that will be raised to-day. The defection of elected Indian members also brings into relief another and dangerous feature of our public life, namely, the absence of that sense of national discipline which, in moments of crisis, prompts a Westerner, especially an Englishman, to range himself on the side of his country, right or wrong. We as a nation have yet to develop the sense of humility and responsibility which induces a patriot to accept the risk of being wrong with the majority of his countrymen and which is the secret of national solidarity and national successes in every country. The elected members who voted for England and her financial exploitations of India had not even the excuse of listening to the voice of conscience; for the issue was one in which they could not with any show of conviction assert that their judgment was unassailable. If they had any conception of national solidarity, they would not have deliberately helped to flout the expression of the national will. For this backsliding, Mr. Jinnah, who took the right view on the ratio question, is to some extent responsible inasmuch as on the issue of preference to British steel he set an example in being wrong with the foreign bureaucracy against the unanimous wish of the country. Pandit Motilal Nehru must also share part of the blame inasmuch as by the unfortunate attitude which he adopted until only a few days ago he indirectly encouraged the division in nationalist ranks. The backsliding of a few, however, brings into relief the intensity of public feeling on the question of the ratio. The 65 votes which were cast against Sir Basil Blackett constitute the overwhelming majority of the Legislative Assembly, if the official bloc is eliminated. They represent an uncompromising rejection of the 1s. 6d. ratio. If Lord Irwin and his superiors were genuinely anxious to learn the verdict of the Legislature and honestly to abide by it, they must modify the Bill when it goes to the Council of State. For, it is only the accredited representatives of the people who should decide what the ratio of exchange should be. If, in defiance of this unequivocal verdict of the nation, they insist on placing the 1s. 4d. ratio on the Statute Book, they will be guilty of mockery of constitutional government and of cruel experimenting with the feelings of a sorely tried people. Let them beware in time and avoid inflaming the indignation of the country.

WILL CONGRESS PROGRAMME BE STIFFENED?

GRIM REALITIES OF THE SITUATION.

(From Our Political Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The general debate on the budget concluded this evening with Sir Basil Blackett's usual "Swan song" sounding in our ears at the end. But I am glad to say that while yesterday's debate gave us some excellent speeches—notably from Mr. Birla, Sir Victor Sassoon and from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta—the speeches delivered to-day by Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar did much to introduce some much-needed warmth into the air and to bring our minds back to the grim realities of our political struggle. Both the leaders were thoroughly uncompromising and emphatic in their condemnation of the principles and policies of the budget and rendered a signal service to the Nationalist cause by showing up the ghastly gulf that must continue to divide the people's representatives from the official nominees. Sir Purshotamdas naturally spoke most feelingly and eloquently on the havoc created by the 18d. ratio on which the Finance Member's budget edifice has been built. We all sincerely wish he could have delivered his speech without exhibiting undue nervous excitement and addressing Sir Basil Blackett and his henchmen almost direct as antagonists to be fought with on the floor of the House. But all this only served to show how the unremitting toil and attention Sir Purshotamdas has devoted to this subject for the past 18 months have told on his sincere heart and his sensitive nerves. Mr. Haigh—the official nominee of the Bombay Government—had spoken a few minutes ago in a humorous—almost sarcastic vein—about the Opposition benches. This supplied the very best material for the prefatory remarks of Sir Purshotamdas who clearly told him—paying him back in his own Shakespearean style —that while he and his other friends were honourable official nominees responsible only to Government, the speaker and other members of popular party were responsible to their constituencies—who included the millions of the land. These words roused the Government benches who however sought to reply by cheap laughter and sneers, which in its turn served to raise the eloquence of Sir Purshotamdas to a higher pitch. Then an unreasonable interruption of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed—who unwittingly acts as the "Bidushak" —the humourist—of the House—further excited the speaker and when at the top of it all Sir Basil chose to reply to a remark of his by a cheap and a hollow laugh, Sir Purshotamdas looked straight at him and felt as if we were on the eve of a serious explosion. Of course the matter ended with a very severe castigation administered by Sir Purshotamdas to his arch-adversary. But that one moment of tense excitement served to clear the air of all cold cant and expose the inevitable hostility of the people to all the selfish plans of a foreign bureaucracy far better than all the speeches that have been heard during the last two days.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

This incident left me wondering if such tense situations could not be created more often and its possibilities could not be used more ably and systematically—somewhat in the manner of the Irish Home Rule Party of old when led by Mr. Parnell. Why should well-reasoned and eloquent speeches not be substituted by more spectacular demonstrations of popular resentment and opposition? Why should not popular battle against the serried ranks of foreign vested interests be fought now and again with more effective weapons of temporary walk-outs, or heated and continuous ejaculations, even temporary bustle and confusion in the House followed occasionally by the ejection of some fighting member? For it must now be acknowledged that all that reason and arguments can achieve against the set stolidity of officialdom has already been done. The limit has indeed been reached long since. We now must pray and sigh for something—it does not matter what—to break the placid surface and the polished monotony of the proceedings of the House and it is high time that the leaders of all the popular parties put their heads together to devise some plans for giving some rough shocks to the Government benches and knocking out false ideas of slavish dignity out of the heads of the members.

STIFFEN THE PROGRAMME.

Fortunately, for me, the vigorous speech of the Congress President gave me fresh inspiration to think on these lines. For he unequivocally told Government that they had framed their budget merely in the interests of a small minority —and that also mostly foreign —and not for the greatest good of the greatest num

(Continued on page 8).

ARE INDIAN PRINCES PROGRESSIVE?

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.

Very few of the Indian Princes have undertaken large irrigation schemes even though there are such potentialities in their States like the advanced State of Mysore, in fact most of the Indian Princes have been perfectly indifferent towards the need of increasing the material wealth of their States or increasing their revenue by exploiting all the resources without adding to the burdens of the already heavily taxed subjects. Mr. Wiliams has pointed to only three items of nation-building activities. One is education; but even here his statement that education from top to bottom is free is wide of the mark. This does not apply except to few individual States. In several Indian States primary education has been made free. But primary education did not bring much revenue into the State treasury. In very few it has been made compulsory. So far as the question of school houses, adequate number of teachers, well-paid salary, time scale system, efficiency of the teaching staff, facilities for physical education and out-door games, medical inspection of boys and proper selection of text books—is concerned, the condition of primary education, even where it has been made free, is not very creditable, much less encouraging. The ratio of school-going boys to the population is inordinately low. The Indian States as a rule have a limited extent of territory and to make primary education free does not entail any very high sacrifice and brings them the credit of enlightened rule. But if an independent Commission surveys all States in which primary education is said to be free, the results of such an inquiry would be highly discouraging.

The second activity mentioned in this connection is the organisation of industry. We request Professor Williams only to name the States and the organisation of industires and the number of people which are supported by such industries. We are sure they can only be counted on one's fingers. We earnestly ask how many of the Indian States have genuine organisations of industry providing appreciable scope for the subjects concerned.

POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

Prof. Williams states that the Indian States represent the stable element in the body politic and deserve to be maintained against the all enveloping tide of western culture. He styles the Indian States as bulworks of the characteristically Indian spirit, and as embodiments of Indian traditions politically and culturally. This he describes as the purely political argument in favour of Indian States. The Professor has not elucidated his meaning of what he understands by Indian spirit politically and culturally by reference to concrete instances. If he simply means that they have been conservative to the core and have maintained their position intact from ancient times we have no quarrel with him. The Montord Report describes the various stages of civilisation of the Indian States from chronic barbarism to highly refined condition. They certainly afford ample scope for antiquarian historical research into human institutions. If they are to be preserved simply on this account no one will grudge this as even the ancient and inanimate monuments in India are preserved by an Act of Legislature.

MOVE WITH THE TIMES.

If the Indian Princes, their picturesque surroundings, their bejewelled coronets and their variegated costumes are to be preserved as curios and as remnants of antiquity, and India's ancient grandeur they are fit objects for a great museum. But when the question of progressive evolution, of Indian policy towards the definite goal of responsible government is to be determined, we fail to see of what avail the moribund condition of these States would be if they persist in continuing immutable. It is also to be borne in mind that in the actual machinery of the future Government of India the Indian States cannot have a direct place. The Council of State has been created which is bound to exercise the influence of a drag on the impetuous velocity of democracy. It would exercise the function of a revising chamber as second chambers in all democratic constitutions are bound to do. Indian States are at present under the Political Department and their condition in no way affects the constitutional growth of British India. Under responsible Government they would also be under the supervision of the Political Department. The only difference would be that the complexion of the future Political Department would be black or brown and not white as at present and the department would be responsible to the legislature and not irresponsible as now. In the future Commonwealth they will be associated with the senatorial institutions of British India for matters of common interests. But even here the Indian States would be associated and not the autocratic Princes with the chosen representatives of British India. Unless the spokesmen of the States literally and substantially represent the peoples of the States they cannot hope to receive any consideration in such institutions. The Indian Princes, therefore, will have to adapt themselves to this contingency. We, therefore, fail to see any cogency of this political argument of preserving the Indian States for their rigid conservatism. If they persist in not moving along with the times, they shall have inevitably to share the fate of total extinction. If, however, appreciating the changed spirit of the times and accommodating themselves with new environments, they honestly and enthusiastically co-operate with their brethren in British India, they will have undoubtedly an honourable place in the future constitution of this country. But if they are determined to continue in their hopeless position oblivious to all that is taking place around them, they shall be obliterated as all anachronisms are bound to be.

Notes of the Day

Their One Aim.

British Press Agencies will, of course, busy themselves now with reporting news about the split in the Kuomintang ranks in China because their agents on the spot are naturally more inclined to view the situation through the spectacles of Britain's friend, the Peking Government. To Chang Tso-lin it becomes convenient now and again to warn the Chinese against the dangers of Communism, and the other generals follow his cue and talk about its being fatal to China "even if it be adapted to the conditions of some countries." General Chiang Kai-shek has issued a proclamation in this familiar style to which he has added something to please the foreigners in China. It is good diplomacy to tell his people "to preserve foreign friendships" but the General knows very well that his troops realise what "foreign friendships" in their present form mean for China. Whether he belongs to the Northen or Southern forces the Chinese soldier is now saturated with the idea that an end must be put to interference by foreigners in his country's affairs. The Kuomintang may have an extremist and a moderate element but both have one common aim. Both are determined to secure complete independence of China.

An American View.

The Chinese disturst and dislike the British most of all other foreigners because in this present struggle of theirs for welding themselves into a united democratic nation they suspect Britain of helping Peking purely out of the selfish policy of using it as a counterpoise again the Soviet. So they regard Britain not only as an intruder along with the other Powers but also as a mischief-maker. They are watching how far the British are sincere when they declare that their new policy recognises the need for making concessions and adjustments. But what the Chinese appreciate most is a frank recognition of the folly of the Powers in still wishing in some form or other to interfere in their affairs. The view repeatedly expressed in America is that such intereference must cease at once. This is why Americans are the least hated in China. American opinion is, indeed, very frank in admitting that the policy of the Powers in regard to China has been a hideous mistake. The American weekly journal, "Unity" remarks, for example, that "missionaries, traders, soldiers, opium, liquor, disease, the Bible—all have been thurst upon a people who were civilised when the Western barbarians were still savages" and who now retain a culture "the most precious of all time."

Compulsory Military Training.

The Council of State in which the Government are always assured of a majority, was wise in accepting in a slightly modified form the resolution of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu urging the adoption of measures of compulsory military training for college students in Indian Universities. If the Government had opposed this small suggestion that "measures may be taken" to introduce such training, and the resolution had been defeated, the suspicion already entertained against them that they are in none too great a hurry to advance the cause of military education of Indian youths would have received an added stimulus. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, as his conciliatory speech indicates, must have realised this, but he did not even suggest that the Government attitude towards the question could be really helpful. On the contrary he talked of the heavy financial burdens Universities would have to bear in "extending the present facilities" for military instruction. Why should it not be possible for the Central Government to make them special grants, for this purpose?

A Magnificent Response.

The energy and enthusiasm with which Sir Leslie Wilson and the Committee of the Hospital Fund started under his auspices have been devoting themselves to the task of seeking financial support for their scheme are bearing good fruit. The exercise of philanthropy for the provision of better and increased hospital accommodation in this city is fortunately becoming infectious. Mr. B. N. Gamadia's offer of four lakhs for a hospital of 160 beds at Mahim and of one lakh for one of 40 beds as an annexe to the bigger one which came up for the acceptance of the Corporation on Monday, will relieve a long felt want in the suburbs. In choosing Mahim the donor has fixed upon a rapidly developing area in the north of the Island in which the absence of hospital facilities within easy reach has always been a great handicap, particularly to its poor and middle class population. The magnificent philanthropy of Mr. B. N. Gamadia will, we hope, act as a stimulus to other merchant princes in Bombay so that the Hospital Fund will before long be put on a satisfactory financial footing.

A Hard Lot

Several meetings have been held in Calcutta and elsewhere by the subjects of Sikar Raj, a feudatory of the Jaipur State, protesting against the executive fiats of the administrator. These protests throw a lurid light on the manner in which in parts of this country autocracy can disport itself in the most irresponsible fashion without the least concern for public opinion. About a year and a half ago the subjects of Sikar sent a memorandum to the Ruler praying that "Zakat" should be levied from them according to their means. He consented to levy taxation according to the schedule submitted by them. After the appointment of Mr. Shri Ram Sud as Administrator, Sikar, however, the Ruler is evidently behaving like an absentee landlord, and the Administrator, who has an inglorious Martial Law record already to his credit has repudiated the agreement arrived at between the subjects and the ruler of the State and has increased the duties in many cases by over fifty per cent. Protests have been sent to the ruler against this high-handed repudiation of a solemn agreement but the subjects of Sikar do no know whom to turn to for relief. We would urge the Ruler to wake up, now at least, to the situation and ameliorate the hard lot of his subjects.

INDIA BETRAYED

A NARROW GOVT. VICTORY.

MR. JINNAH EXHORTS, BUT LOBBYING TELLS

MR. JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The first pitched battle in the ratio war was fought on Tuesday in the Assembly, and it proved to be a bad day for the Nationalist forces.

The House rejected Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment for 1-4 ratio by 68 votes to 65.

Messrs. Jamnadas, Birla, and other leaders spoke but Mr. Jinnah was the real spokesman of the day.

The majority of elected Muslim members voted with Government and it is feared that, as their demand in regard to special electorates and other cognate matters has not been met by the Congressmen and other Nationalists, they will vote with the Government on the Executive Council grant to-day.

WHO IS WHO IN THE BETRAYAL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

(From Our Special Representative.)

To-day's debate was not of a very high and responsible character. The two important speeches till about four in the evening were those of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Mehta spoke in his usual style of indigenous humour. Most of it was on a high elevation of learning and studious application. Mr. Mehta's pungent criticism centred round the Government's telegram of 8th of October? Mr. Birla was really at his best. He had fluency and a ready wit. Mr. Jinnah made one of those speeches which are intended to sway the emotions of people. In doing so, he was in a form quite distinguished but not delicate. In one particular, Mr. Jinnah was cutting a rather sorry figure. It was in this way on the Steel Protection debate, he waxed eloquent on the reliability and integrity of experts. But to-day, he said that the experts were unreliable and all this fundamental contradiction in the course of three weeks. This does not lessen the services he has rendered by Bombay in this cause. He put a stout brilliant and unflinching fight. Sir Purshotamdas was undoubtedly the hero of the day. He is one of whom India could be proud of. It is however very sad to note that the amendment of Mr. Mehta to have the ratio at Is. 4d. was defeated by 3 votes. (65 to 68) The moral of this defeat, in spite of the solid combined strength of the Swardjists and Nationalists is quite obvious. When indeed will the Hindus and the Muslims work in harmony and colloboration?

BENGAL DETENUS.

HOME MEMBER EVADES QUESTION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

The Legislative Assembly resumed the discussion on the Exchange Ratio Bill today. The galleries were again crowded and there was an air of expectancy in the House as voting to determine the fate of the bill is to take place to-day.

A large number of questions were answered but they were mostly of minor importance. Sir B. N. Mitra replying to Mr. Neogy said that according to present information no post office or mail line was maintained solely for political or military purposes in respect of which the loss in working was not borne by the authorities concerned. He was having the matter further examined.

BENGAL DETENUS.

Pundit Motilal asked if the Home Member was in a position to make a statement regarding the result of the communications between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal regarding the Bengal detenus.

The Home Member regretted he was not yet in a position to add anything to what he had stated in reply to the recent question of the Pundit.—A. P.

GOVT. WHIP SWOONS.

HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR 10 MINUTE

NEW DELHI, March 8.

At 12/20 in the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Shamnarayan Singh, Government Whip swooned all of a sudden in his bench, and the President adjourned the House for te minutes. Col. Gidney and Dr. Moonje at once attended. The member has not yet recovered sense.—A. P.

(This message was received in our offic at 3 p.m. on Thursday.—Ed. B. C.).

(A later message says Mr. Singh has recovered sense).

A FIT OF APOPLEXY

The Assembly resumed session after t minutes Mr. Shamnarayan Singh recovered sense. It is stated he had a fit of apoplexy.

It may be mentioned that just fifteen minutes before the fit, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had in his speech mentioned that the Currency Commission Report merely registered Sir Basil's decree, and might have been written even by Mr. Shamnarayan Singh. Doctors are attending on Mr. Shamnarayan Singh in the lobbies.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

The galleries were crowded when the Legislative Assembly met this morning to continue the debate on the Ratio Bill. The question-time occupied little time. The President informed the House of the procedure it was desirable to adopt in consideration of the Bill. The Bill raised two issues, that of the ratio and demonetisation It was desirable that these two issues should be considered independently. The Chair considered that the Ratio Bill should be considered first and after the clause had been passed clauses 2 and 3 may be taken up and the amendments introducing Gold Standard and currency could be then considered on their merits if they were admissible.

After replying to certain points of procedure of work, the President called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to move his amendment to clause four.

THE CLAUSE 4.

The clause four of the Ratio Bill, to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved his amendment this morning, provides that 1.065 tolas of gold shall be equivalent to Rs. 21 annas three and pies ten only. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moves as an amendment that 1.065 tolas shall be equivalent to Rs. 23 annas fourteen and pies four only, the same being in the terms of one shilling and four pence ratio.

MR. JAMNADAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in moving his important amendment in respect of ratio, first entered into the history and appointment of the Royal Commission on currency, and pointed that in spite of general dissatisfaction in the country regarding the personnel of the Commission, Government's action in ignoring it was highly condemnatory. He emphatically denied the contention of the 18d. protagonists that the prices had adjusted themselves to that ratio, and said that it was impossible to have a state of things in which adjustment of 12-1/2 per cent. would take place simultaneously.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said: "the Finance Member has contended in public speeches that the rise of rupee is due to the movement of world prices. I shall prove that it is not so out of the admissions of the Government of India themselves. In a telegram of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, it is admitted that the public are becoming aware that the stringency in the money market is due to official action. Is this not a confession of conspiracy to raise the rupee by artificial methods? Did not the Finance Member know that exchange was artificially raised and was not rising on account of natural conditions? I shall also show that although they appointed the Currency Commission, the Government of India had made up their mind even before it had reported that they shall fix the rupee at one shilling and six pence. In a telegram to the Secretary of State in October 1924, they said that it will not be wise to attempt to raise the rupee above 1s. 6d. and that when sterling reached parity rupee will also be one-and-six sterling. This Government cannot be trusted with the public finances of this country.

SHOWING FALSE PROSPERITY.

Coming to the expenditure of the Government of India in terms of rupees and gold, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:

"I wish here to pay my sincere tribute to that great Parsi, Mr. Mr. B. F. Madon (Unofficial cheers) to whose labours we owe these figures which throw a flood of light on what Government have done to increase taxation in a veiled form. (Unofficial cheers, and ironic cheers of official benches).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Official members may laugh, but they forget they are public servants, and such servants for whom Mr. Madon and I and others pay. I challenge

(Continued on page 8.)

ADVANCE TOWARDS SHANGHAI

RY. EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

RETROCEDING OF BRITISH CONCESSION

RUGBY, Mar. 7.

No fresh developments are reported from Shanghai except the landing of a considerable force of Japanese marines who are now guarding the five Japanese mills. Little fighting but much manoeuvring is proceeding by the opposing Chinese forces in the neighbourhood, and Southerners are advancing towards Soochow, West of Shanghai, apparently with the Shanghai-Nanking railway as the objective. Soochow is held by Chang-Tsun-Chang's troops.—B. O. W.

BRITISH CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

COMMISSION BEING FORMED FOR RETROCEDING.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Peking.—It is understood that an Anglo-Chinese Commission including Sir James Jamieson is being formed to effect retrocession to China of the British Concession at Tientsin.—Reuter.

SOVIET STEAMER SEIZED.

PROTEST TO CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Peking.—The Soviet Embassy has sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Office drawing its attention to Chang-Tsun Chang's white Russians seizing the Soviet steamer "Pamia Lenina" 'en route' to Hankow and using it for transporting troops and ammunition and detaining its crew and passengers including a diplomatic courier whose fate is unknown. The note demands immediate release of these persons and that the vessel should be allowed to proceed to its destination unmolested. It holds the Chinese Government responsible for the lives and property of citizens concerned and reserves the right to claim damages for the losses.—Reuter.

NANKING UNDER CANTONESE CONTROL.

FUTILE ATTEMPT AT COMMANDEERING BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Shanghai.—Chen-Tao-Yuan, the Military Governor of the Anwhei Province, has gone over to the Cantonese. This means, 'inter alia', that Wuhu, about 65 miles from Nanking will be under the control of the Cantonese. Chen's troops attempted to commandeer a British steamer to convey troops to Wuhu, but were prevented by the British destroyer "Wolsey".—Reuter.

IDENTITY OF CULTURE.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

ALIGARH, March 7.

Most cordial was the welcome extended to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress by the students of the Aligarh Muslim University on his arrival here yesterday afternoon from Delhi. Two successive meetings, one of the Historical Society and the other of the Muslim University Union with an interval of half an hour were held.

Speaking under the auspices of the Historical Society on the subject of cultural contact Mr. Iyengar strongly repudiated the popular conviction that cultural differences between Hindus and Muslims, were too fundamental to allow them to come together. He characterised this belief as a psychological disease which had sprung up owing to the pernicious propaganda carried on through the Press and on the platform by a certain section of the people to further their own ends. These insignificant differences of dress and diet must never stand in the way of Hindu-Muslim unity, nor should religion hold such a paramount sway over them in all matters as to mar the sweetness of their secular dealings with one another.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASE.

He assured the audience that Mahatma Gandhi will shortly assume leadership of the country as soon as the latter got hold of a band of followers who will try to cure the country of the psychological disease. Do not heap the crimes of individuals on the head of the whole community, he said, and let not the majority be made responsible for the mistake of a single person. God has ordained that the two great communities should live together in wholesome contact.

Concluding the Congress President said that neither religion should be considered as a deciding factor in our connections nor should a foreign nation be allowed to settle the differences however petty they may be.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Speaking at the University Union, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, pro-vice-Chancellor presiding, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar dwelt on national education.

Dr. Ziaudding Ahmed suggested a common culture should be evolved which must be a blended with the three great cultures of the Hindus, Muslims and of the Westerners.

Mr. Iyengar characterised the present system of education of the Muslim University barring its appelation as fully national in view of the fact that 300 Hindu students were at present partaking of the training imparted to Muslims and were coming under the same discipline and inhaling the same healthy atmosphere which to his mind was the essence of nationalism. He wished that the Benares Hindu University would follow the same example and its authorities would see that a greater number of Muslim students were admitted and that its system of education was so moulded as to suit equally the requirements of both the communities. He emphasised that reforming of character was of vital importance. The country was not so much distressed by the various religious discrepancies as by the acuteness of the economic problem.

Mr. Iyengar concluded "I will strive for Hindu-Muslim unity and will achieve or I will break down in the process."—Free Press.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF INJECTION.

FATALITY IN CONSULTING ROOM.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION OF NO AVAIL.

Another fatality in the consulting room of a well-known medical man in the city while administering injection occurred in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon which will be a subject matter of enquiry to-day in the Coroner's Court. It will be remembered a few months ago a patient died in Dr. Bhadkamker's Consulting Room while being injected and similar incident took place on Tuesday afternoon in the consulting room of Dr. D. D. Gilder, M.D., a well-known medical practitioner of the city. It appeared one C. B. Soares, (25), a Mangalorean Christian employed in Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., was suffering from venereal disease and went to Dr. Gilder for 606 injection. The doctor after examining his heart and pulse and other organic symptoms injected him 606 injection which contains salvarsan. The patient who was strong, hale and hearty otherwise, did not complain till half the injection was given and the doctor took pretty good care to ask him every now and then while giving the injection as to how he felt and Soares replied he felt all right and did not complain of any adverse symptoms. It took about three minutes to inject half the tube as the doctor was injecting slowly and gradually. Suddenly the patient began to spit profusely and his body began to twitch. The doctor stopped injection and gave him stimulant and seeing that the pulse was failing gave him artificial and other respiration but without avail. The patient died in a few minutes, death being due in the opinion of the doctor to the heart failure. Dr. Gilder immediately communicated to the police this unfortunate incident who removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held this morning.

OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED IN SOFIA.

ASSAILANT ESCAPES AFTER THROWING BOMB.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Sofia.—M. Ikonomoff, head of the Political Police Department, was assassinated while entering his house. A bomb was thrown by an unknown person who escaped.—Reuter.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Tokio.—A severe earthquake of three minutes' duration was felt this evening at Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. The movement with a horizontal seismic centre was reported to be at Tajima here the earthquake was most severe. he damage apparently is not serious.—euter.

NO NEED FOR NEW LANDS.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S SCATHING INDICTMENT

"DO AWAY WITH BLOCK 6" SAYS SIR J. KAY.

Thursday was a Back-Bay day in Bombay Council. The General Member made a lengthy statement and placed before the House three alternative schemes. He was in an unusually penitent mood and invited the verdict of the House.

Sir Joseph Kay's "cut" motion was availed of by Mr. Lalji Naranji for a scathing indictment of the Government policy. He emphasised that there was no demand for new lands and that more reclamation would bring in less returns in sales.

Even European members are not sparing in their criticism and Opposition parties are mobilising hard to give a battle royal to Government.

OPPOSITION MOBILISING FORCES.

Tuesday was a day of the indictment of Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. When the Council met at 1 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, moved a demand for grant under the head "Development Schemes." He made a lengthy and exhaustive statement in connection with Back Bay Reclamation.

Sir Joseph Kay, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce moved an amendment asking a cut of Rs. 20.27 lakhs, the calculated cost for the completion of Block No. 6.

DEMAND FOR LANDS.

The first and the most telling onslaught against the Government's policy was dealt by Mr. Lalji Naranji who, in his most exhaustive and pointed statement, criticised the Reclamation Scheme. Boldly enough, he accused the Government of having landed the Presidency in a state of bankruptcy. He centred his arguments on the question of the necessity of new lands and proved to the hilt and they were not at all wanted. Indeed, his criticism reflected, in all its stages, a thorough study and the grasp of the subject.

Messrs. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, Murzban, Ginwalla, Winterbotham and Mir Mahomad Baloch, all mercilessly attacked the policy of extravagance the Government were pursuing in complete defiance of the popular will. Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary to Development Department, followed in the footsteps of his chief, the Hon. General Member, and once more repeated the hacknayed arguments in a vain hope to calm down the popular discontent in the House. The opposition parties are trying hard to mobilize their forces with a view to give Government a pitched battle. There are 80 cut motions under the head "Development Schemes". It is expected that Sir Joseph Kay's motion will ultimately decide the issue.

COMRADE "SAK" WITH M.L.C'S

Among the members of the Council, there are a number of friends and admirers of Comrade Shapurji Saklatvalla. After the sitting of the Council was over last evening, these friends and admirers treated the Comrade to a tea-party in the tea-room of the Council. The function was a private one.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon and discussed the demand for grant under the head "Development Schemes."

BACKBAY RECLAMATION.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, moved the demand for grant of Rs. 65,09,000 under the head "Development Schemes". The speaker made an important statement on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. He said it was not a usual fashion to make lengthy speeches on motions for demands for grants, but in this instance he trusted that the House would excuse him for placing a few facts before them, in addition to several notes that had already been circulated. He then tried to explain the current of events that had happened since the preceding Budget session. He told the House that Government had appointed a special advisory committee to examine the scheme as a whole. That Committee recommended the reclamation of blocks 1, 2, 6 and 8. Since then three more committees had been appointed, two by the Government of Bombay and one by the Government of India. The purpose in appointing the 3 Committees in succession was that every succeeding committee should get the benefit of the report of the preceding one. Proceeding he said:—

"The first of them 3 Committees had Mr. Neilson as its Chairman. It was appointed to check the figures of expenditure. The second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Kay. It consisted of several representatives of the commercial bodies of this city. This Committee recommended the reclamation of blocks 1, 2 and 8. The report of this Committee was placed before the Mears Committee for consideration and guidance. The last of the 3 Committees, was the Mears Committee. This Committee issued an ad-interim report in September of last year. The members of this Committee confirmed the opinion of Sir Kay's Committee and recommended the reclamation of blocks 1, 2 and 8. They have given the Government the benefit of their opinion. The Committee has further recommended that it is for the Government of Bombay to decide for themselves whether any action should be taken in the case of block 7. All the Committees have recommended the reclamation of blocks 1, 2 and 8, and the Government have accepted that proposal. The Government have re-examined the question of the reclamation of block 7, and they have come to the conclusion that by the reclamation of this block, the debt will be reduced by Rs. 20,89,000. The Government have made sure that the balance of advantages lies in completing block 7. The work in this block is proceeding at present."

"The Hon. Members must have carefully considered the recommendations of the Mears Committee. I draw the attention of the House to one fact that the Government have accepted the recommendations of that Committee to reclaim blocks 1, 2 and 8 and they have themselves decided to reclaim block 7. The Mears Committee again have confirmed Government's decision of reclaiming block 7. They suggested that the new reclaimed areas should be reserved for recreation purposes and the other reclaimed areas should be sold to the public. The Committee's chief aim in recommending further reclamation was to remove the unsightly appearance of the reclaimed areas."

The Hon. General Member continued:—

There are many practical featu... Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. ... blocks 1 and 2, the rates calcul... square yard are Rs. 70 and Rs. 50 ... ly. Block 7 will bring Rs. 25 ... yard as is settled by Governmen... decided to reclaim it. The recla... this block will result in the re... debt to the tune of Rs. 226,35... scheme is going to cost more fo... that Government are unable t... the recommendations of Mears ... this Honourable House. Anoth... scheme is to reclaim block 6 an... block with block 2. The financ... this sheme promises a reduct... the amount of Rs. 243 lakhs.

Mr. Lalji Naranji:—Are ... checked and revised by our... ber?

The General Member:—Tha... in my reply. He then info... that block 6 would yield Rs. 27 per ... yard because it was nearer Fort. One mo... suggestion was that the whole of block 6 and a small portion of block 5 should be reclaimed. This would bring about a reduction in debt exactly the same as the former scheme. There was again a third alternative scheme and that was that all further reclamation should be stopped. The Government should complete the work of blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8 to which they were committed and should not go further. The forecast of benefit, if such a scheme were accepted, would also be the same as the other two alternative schemes. The speaker assured the House that the Government were not tied down to any particular scheme. They were willing to consult such Hon. members of the House as would be best qualified to express opinion on the point. The main issue before the House was whether they should go in for any further reclamation or not.

SANITARY CONSIDERATION.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir stated that the reasons that had tempted the Government to suggest reclamation of block 6 were partly based on sanitary gounds. Government had obtained the best opinion they could get in the city. The opinion of the Sanitary Committee was that the whole of the block 6 and a part of block 5 should be reclaimed. The speaker expressed the willingness of the Government to place the proposal before the House. Government were prepared to abide by the decision of the House. If the House were opposed to any further reclamation, Government would be willing to discontinue the work. He asked the House to pronounce their opinion when Sir Joseph Kay's cut motion would come before the House for discussion.

DREDGER ACCIDENT.

The Hon. General Member then referred

(Continued on page 9.)

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

ROYAL FAMILY GIRL SOLD FOR RS. 1300.

MURDER CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

The appearance of Rajkumari, the Nepalee girl of prepossessing beauty, who is the subject of enquiry about her alleged abduction, as a witness to-day in the Agarwala murder case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate drew a large crowd of spectators. After going through some evidence the Court framed charge of murder against the accused under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Kharagpur Singh pleaded not guilty.

In the course of her evidence Rajkumari said she was brought from her native village by two men on the plea of getting her married to a suitable party. She was kept at Benares for about two months and brought down to Calcutta and sold to the deceased, Hiralal Agarwala for Rs.1,300. She stayed with Hiralal for about a month and then sought shelter with Maubahadur one of her relatives living at Calcutta. She sent two successive petitions to the Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta for rescuing her from Hiralal's grip.

Accused Kharagbahadur was her cousin and he had seen her several times at Maubahadur's place. He had many times given her medicines as she was ill. She was called Rajkumari because she was related to the royal family of Nepal. Asked to make a statement the accused submitted he was ailing very much from the injuries he had sustained on the head and was unable to walk. He prayed to be given absolute rest for four days.—Free Press.

MR. MUNSHI'S CLAIM ON GUJARAT.

WHAT HE WOULD DO IF ELECTED

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Mr. Kanyalal Munshi, Advocate, a candidate for the University in the ensueing bye-elections arrived here and addressed the Graduate voters. In the course of his electioneering campaign he said that the present University needed many reforms. He would help in founding a technological college, he would also direct his attention to physical culture of gradnates and students and would devote his attention to the question of provincial universities. He emphasised that there must be one member in the Council with Gujarati outlook in matters educational. He said he had a claim on Gujarat and appealed to the voters to vote for him.—Free Press.

WILL CONGRESS PROGRAMME BE STIFFENED?

(Continued from page 6).

While h[illegible] imported less emotion in [illegible] was more subtle and precise. [illegible]ghly exposed not only the gist [illegible]t but also the method of pre[illegible]veral heads and the utter im[illegible] dealing with them in the [illegible] the short time allotted to it [illegible] the discussion on and voting [illegible]y grants was easily brought [illegible] Srinivasa Iyengar's argu[illegible]wever, welcomed the budget [illegible] very good thing. He con[illegible]and his colleagues were not [illegible]d businessmen as members [illegible]e and the budget would, he [illegible] to dispel the weakening [illegible]s that sometimes envelop[illegible] some of them. This "ten[illegible]d the tenderest term that [illegible] general cooling of the [illegible]d the electioneering war [illegible] and enervating atmo[illegible]d Delhi. The Congress [illegible] did well to spot the weakness, [illegible] more. He even went to the length of suggesting a stiffening of the fighting programme in view of the clear statements of the Finance Member and the Commander-in-Chief regarding the impossibility of further reducing the military expenditure.

Of course the Currency Bill and then the voting of grants will occupy the attention of all parties during the next week. Is it, however, too much to hope that the Congress President and other leaders may work out some plans of "stiffening the programme" as the potentialities of the old one are by now thoroughly exhausted and proved by long experience to be ineffective. The Congressmen and other parties will either slide down on the smooth path of "Moderation" and "Liberalism" or they must take a step forward and put some ginger into their methods. The advice of Mr. Saklatvala in this connection would be very invaluable. Will they then frame a new programme of work in and outside the Assembly and Councils in consultation with the Communist M. P. at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee?

RUN OVER BY RLY. TRAIN.

DELHI CONTRACTOR'S SUDDEN DEATH

DELHI, Mar. 8.

One person died and another seriously injured as a result of being run over by a Railway train under a railway bridge in Delhi. One Ramchander, a contractor accompanied by his clerk, was crossing the line yesterday when they were overtaken by N. W. R. shuttle train. Ramchander immediately succumbed to the accident while his clerk who received bad injuries was taken to the Civil hospital where he is reported to be improving.—A. P.

A NARROW GOVT. VICTORY.

(Continued from page 7.)

anyone to contradict these figures of Mr. Madon.

Sir Basil: I contradict.

Mr. Mehta: No assertion will do. Prove them wrong if you can.

LEVER FOR TAXATION.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the figures of expenditure in terms of gold showed increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 60 crores in four years. It was most vicious tactics to use exchange as a lever for raising taxation. Mr. Gokhale protested against this in 1902. He complained that after three years of famine by raising exchange, Government were able to increase taxes without apparently doing so and also were able to show false prosperity while the country was sunk in famine striken conditions. It was doing a double wrong. Government took already more openly and they now took much more in concealed manner.

NOT STABILITY AT ANY COST.

Speaking in support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment, Mr. G. D. Birla said "I represent a constituency which is mainly agriculturist. Besides, I happen to be the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, a body representative of all forms of mercantile interests, such as of importers, exporters, industrialists, mineowners, shipping, banking and insurance concerns. And to-day on behalf of my constituency and Indian Chamber of Commerce from both of whom I have got a clear mandate in this matter. I rise to oppose this Bill, which, if passed into law, will spell retardation of economic progress of the country. Now what are the arguments of the Finance Member in favour of 1sh. 6d. ratio? Although he spoke at great length he has only repeated what he has said so many times before. His strongest points are that 1sh. 6d. is the de facto ratio, that prices have settled and adjusted themselves to 1sh 6d. that stability of Exchange even at 1sh. 6d. is better than 1sh. 4d. Now so far as stability is concerned, we all agree that it is a thing worth achieving, but the question is should we achieve stability at any cost. Why was such achievement not obtained when Sir Purushotamdas wanted to introduce his Bill to stabilise the rupee at 1sh. 4d. I would suggest that the word stability should not be abused to violate the sanctity of the standard of value. I want stability but not an artificial ratio. I want the rupee to be stabilised at its natural value. Now as regards adjustment of prices at the new ratio of 1sh. 6d. I challenge the Finance Member to prove that the prices of commodities not entering into foreign trade have adjusted. Let him prove that taxes, land revenue, wages of farms, interest to Sowkar, freight, price of cattle bullock carts, ploughs, etc., have adjusted. I maintain that prices are yet far above the adjustment level.

The Government attempt at the appreciation of the rupee has already borne its evil results so far, and I ask the Hon. the Finance Member to let us know what more sacrifices the country will be called upon to make for maintaining this fictitious ratio. Trade is already in a bad plight and what will he do if there is a bad monsoon and if the balance of trade is not in favour of India?

In conclusion referring to the telegram from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce read by Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Birla said it was sent by Mr. Benoy K[illegible]ar Sarkar who was Secretary of the Chamber, but it was not clear whether he sent it personally or on behalf of the Chamber. It could not represent the views of the Chamber.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

On the Assembly reassembling after lunch, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand supported the one shilling and six pence ratio, because it was a defacto rate. Government had made a great sacrifice to maintian that ratio.

DO NOT SELL INDIA.

"I say you have been returned by your electors to do this sacred duty. Your interests are next to theirs. And I ask you as honourable men, as representatives of your people who are pledged by every constitutional doctrine and by every moral consideration, you will put the interests of your country above your interests. If you have got to sacrifice, if you have got to suffer, if you have got to give up your titles, or job, give them up, (hear, hear), but do not sell India. And if you sell you will regret." In these words, concluded Mr. M. A. Jinnah's speech in support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's motion for one and four ratio. After answering the two arguments, adjustment of prices and de facto ratio Mr. Jinnah said. "The Secretary of State for India, we found, was bullying, goading and pulling the Finance Minister to raise exchange but latter's conscience rebelled against him. He saved India by artificially manipulating exchange to the extent of 1sh. 6d. only. Only to that extent and to no more India owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Basil Blackett. It has been stated that one and four will benefit the millowners of Bombay and not the wage earners. This is not the first time of bringing in this dispute between capital and labour. But am I right or wrong in my proposition that if you want to build up India, if you want to make India to be a modern nation, can you do without your commerce? Where is your capital in India. I say one man from the United States of America can buy the whole of Bombay including Sir Victor Sassoon. You want to fall a prey to that bait which is so often known to pull down what is there in this country by way of industry and commerce. It is no use trying to say there are millowners and capitalists. Fight for more wages, ask for higher salaries, but do not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. I am sorry for the Finance Member. I pity him. He is the instrument in the hands of British vested interests.

NO TIME FOR DIVISION.

Mr. Sreeniyasa Iyengar, supporting one and our said he was in agreement with the main arguments advanced in support of one and four. Sir Basil relied on his eleven propositions. They had been answered by Messrs. Vakil and Muranjan in their book. There could be no perfect adjustment in the complete sense of the term. The outstanding facts were that India was an exporting country and the balance of trade was in her favour. She had to receive payment in gold and it mattered what was the gold value of the rupee. It was indisputable that as an exporting country India would benefit. It was claimed that the higher ratio would benefit. If it be so this would be the first time that Indian interest and foreign British interests would be identical. He was convinced that the totality of Indian interests would benefit under one and four. This was not the time when Indians would divide themselves when Indian interests as such were at stake. He approached the question with unbiased knowledge. His only bias was in favour of Indian interests and that was a bias which he was unashamed. The present period was one of an era of depression. It was therefore necessary that industries should be helped to revive. He was the foremost friend of Labour and he supported one and four mainly because he believed it would help them by promoting trade revival. The agriculturist would also benefit. Mr. Mewatters had admitted that long term rupee contracts had not been adjusted. He was glad on the important issue, there were at least few Europeans who were prepared to support larger Indian interest.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's speech over, four or five members rose to move for closure. The President permitted Mr. Abdul Aziz of Punjab to speak.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Punjab Official) said Pandit Malaviya gave the House the ancient history, but did not say that at the time when the rupee was raised to one and four, Government of India were faced with recurring deficits and but for their current management, they would have been hard put to balance the Budget.

It was again proposed that question be now put.

The President called on Mr. Gavin Jones to speak.

BAITS FOR SUPPORT.

Mr. Jones said consideration of the Bill was brought after the Budget deliberately to offer baits of remission of Provincial Contribution. They should not be swayed by Budget. In fact, after seeing the Budget the Upper India Chamber of Commerce had swung to the support of one and four from their original preference for one and six. Th eFinance Members made savings as a result of one and six. Where from did these savings come except from producer who did not use more than the smallest fraction of cheaper imports.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas vigorously defended the 1/4 ratio and replied to all the eleven points of Sir Blackett and demanded an answer to his questions. He told Mr. Kikabhai that 1/4 was not a nocturnal adventure but 1/6 was a broad-day loot in the guise of exchange. (hear, hear.) Sir Purshotamdas told the House that he was to-day relieved of the grave responsibility he was carrying on his shoulders in carrying on the movement in support of 1/4. "I am relieved of that responsibility to-day, by handing it over to more capable hands of the Assembly. The house has before it the strong protest of Mr. Gokhale against a similar action of Government. The responsibility will no longer be made and will rest with the house. If the house votes against the amendment, it will be on its own responsibility and my only regret will be that the House did not rise to the occasion and realise its full responsibility (applause)."

It was now 5/30 and closure was moved.

MR. JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT LOST.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Non-officials sustained defeat on the Ratio Bill this evening by three votes. The Government got 68 votes and Non-officials 65.—Free Press.

DIVISION LIST.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The following is division list on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment recommending the ratio of 1s. 4d. which was defeated in the Assembly to-day by 68 against 65.

The following sixty-eight voted against the motion; Mr. Sarvotham Rao; Dr. Macphail; Mr. Dakhan; Mr. Sykes; Mr. Cocke; Mr. Bhuto; Mr. Ariff; Dr. Suhrawardy; Mr. Ghuznavi; Haji Mahomed Ismail Khan; Mr. Anwarulazim; Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed; Mr. Moore; Sir D'Arcy Lindsay; Col. Crawford; Mr. Ismailkhan; Dr. Hyder; Maulvi Muhammad Yakub; Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan; Mian Shah Niwaz; Raja Ghaznafarali Khan; Makdoom Rajan Baksh Shah; Mahomed Nawaz Khan; Rajah Raghunandan Prasad Singh; Mr. Naqiqui; Mr. Matin Chaudhry; U. Khin Maung; Mr. Lamb; Sir Alexander Muddiman; Sir Charles Innes; Sir Basil Blackett; Sir B. N. Mitra; Mr. Bhore; Mr. Graham; Mr. Young; Mr. Howell;; Sir Ganen Roy; Mr. Parson; Mr. Dunett; Mr. Shankor Rau, Mr. Coatman; Mr. V. K. Iyengar; Sir George Paddison; Mr. G. Ayyangar; Mr. A. Allison; Mr. Haigh, Mr. Donovon, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad, Mr. Keane, Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Tonkinson, Sir Bomanji Dalal, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. K. C. Roy, Prince Akram Hussain, Raja Mahomed Ejaz Rasulkhan, Sardar Jowahir Singh, Capt. Kibulsingh, Nawabzada Ashraluddin Ahmed, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Ruthnaswamy, Mr. Rajah, Col. Gidney and Mr. Joshi.

The following sixty-five voted for the amendment:—Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Joginh, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Nayudu, Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Sesha Ayyangar, Mr. Farookhi, Maulvi Sayyid Murtuza, Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. S. N. Raji, Mr. Delvi, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. A. C. Chunder, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr Mukhtar Singh, Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Pundit Maiaviya, Mr. Birla, Kumar Ranajaya Singh, Mr. Sheryani, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Gavin Jones, Pundit Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Lajpatrai, Dewan Chaman Lall, Sardar Kartak Singh, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Mr. Devaprasad Singh, Pundit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Mr. Siddheswar Sinha, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Shafee, Dr. Moonje, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Mr. Phookun, Mr. Srischandra Dutt, Mr. Chalmers, W. Tok Kyi, Lala Rangh Beharilal Rai Harbilas Sarda and Mr. Aney.—A.P.

NO CENSURE MOTION

MR. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar M.L.A. has issued the following statement to the Associated press:

"My attention has been drawn to a paragraph appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of dated March 4, from its Delhi representative to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Patel has not satisfied me, and that I wish to pass some sort of censure motion on him which might take the form of reducing his salary. I need hardly say that the statement is entirely baseless. I suppose there are some journalist friends who are angry with me and are therefore interested in manufacturing such stories; but I am sure both Hon. Mr. Patel and myself will be able to survive such grotesque attempts."—A. P.

SUPPORT TO GOUR'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

Sir Harisingh Gour's Age of Consent Bill will probably come up for consideration on 2[illegible]th instant in the Legislative Assembly. His Civil Marriage Bill which seeks to establish non-denominational form of marriage for all persons in India is already receiving support and has been countersigned by several members of the Assembly including Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Mr. Ariff, Mr. Rangaswami and Mr. A. P. Sinha.—A.P.

NO TOWN HALL MEETING.

SHERIFF'S REPLY TO ANTI-WAR SIGNATORIES

REQUISITION OFFENDS HIS RULES OF THREE.

The Sheriff of Bombay has refused to call a public meeting of the Citizens to protest against the dispatch of Indian troops to China. He has replied to the requisition as follows:

Sirs,—I was in receipt on the 28th February last, without any covering letter, of what purported to be a Requisition from the Citizens of Bombay signed by you and entitled "No War with China" calling upon me "as the Sheriff of Bombay" calling upon Public Meeting of the Citizens to convene a expression to the undermentioned views and sentiments" namely to

"(1) Deprecate the Dispatch of Indian Troops to China.

(2) Oppose their Employment against our Chinese Brethren;

(3) Urge the Authorities to eschew War with China; and

(4) Appeal to the League of Nations to intervene and ensure the Freedom of China".

The delay in replying was mainly due to the prolonged and anxious consideration I was giving to the matter desirous as I was to see if I could with any degree of propriety consistent with my duties and responsibilities as the Sheriff of Bombay meet with the wishes of the signatories by summoning a Public Meeting.

As you are probably aware, the Sheriff is not entirely independent in matters of this kind. His conduct is circumscribed by certain well-defined principles and regulations laid down by Government from time to time and is determined by precedents established by the invariable practice of his predecessors in office.

As an Officer appointed by Government the Sheriff should in conformity with a Communique issued by Government in 1909 neither summon nor preside over any meetings except such as are non-controversial, non-political, and intended only to give general expression to universal public feeling". In the present instance the proposed Public Meeting is neither "non-controversial and non-political" nor can it be said to be intended to voice the unanimous feelings of the Citizens of Bombay.

Moreover, the Sheriff has got to see.

(1) that the purport of the Meeting is one of the immediate and general public interest;

(2) that it is not detrimental to the public welfare as e.g. being seditious or hostile to Government; and

(3) that it is supported by a genuine requisition from a sufficiently large body of responsible citizens, fairly representative of the public of Bombay, and not merely by a sectional or particular interest or body whether political, social or otherwise.

These are as it were the conditions precedent to the convening of a Public Meeting by the Sheriff.

Referring to your Requisition it can hardly fulfil Condition No. 1, is certainly at variance with Condition No. 2 inasmuch as the subject matter of the Meeting is controversial and distinctly hostile to Government and in no way satisfies Condition No. 3 for the simple reason that the Requisition is not supported by a sufficiently large body of responsible citizens of Bombay, Europeans and Mahomedans of note being entirely conspicuous by their absence in the list to say nothing of the paucity of representative Parsi and Hindu signatories. The Requisition ostensibly emanates from a particular section of the community and is indicative of only school of thought.

Besides, the subject matter deals with an Imperial question which was not allowed to be deliberated upon either on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly or in the Provincial Councils. I think therefore that it is hardly competent to the Sheriff to suffer it to be discussed at a Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by him.

Under the circumstances, much as I would like to accede to your wishes, there is only one way in which I can dispose of the matter and that is by declining very reluctantly to summon a Sheriff's Meeting as desired by you.

I therefore regret very much my inability for reasons stated above to oblige you in the direction indicated without meaning the slightest disrespect to the signatories.

I have the honour to be etc.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A letter from Mr. Harilal M. Desai about the Bandra Municipal administration and the report of a meeting held in the Rangari Chawl to support Mr. Desai's candidature, have appeared in the Press and I have to take up a little of your space to offer a few remarks about them.

I have to congratulate the "H Ward" on the good luck of having for the first time a candidate whose public-spiritedness is so well-known that in his election manifesto he publishes certificates he has received from various newspapers. One special feature of his ability as declared in his manifesto, is his "close contact" with Government officers, such as the Collector, the D. S. P., the Chairman of the Notified Areas committees or in other words the Deputy Collector at Andheri. As to how this "close contact" can be useful in municipal affairs Mr. Desai alone knows. To us laymen his angle of vision must be distorted by such close contact.

As a vote-catching device Mr. Desai has been flinging mud at everything and everybody connected with the Bandra Municipality and has made statements without any knowledge of municipal affairs or administration. This is again illustrated by his remarks about what he calls the water-supply imbroglio, which are not consistent with truth.

The idea of Mr. Desai seems to be that the present Municipal Board consists of ignorant people who do not know what is good for the rate-payers and the advent of Mr. Desai will infuse a new spirit in the Municipality and achieve what up to now has not even dawned on their dull brains. To quote two instances of the reforms needed very urgently Mr. Desai mentions

(1) Provident fund for school teachers,

(2) Drainage scheme for Bandra.

Allow me to assure the rate-payers of Bandra that both these matters are fully considered by the Municipal Board or by Special sub-committees and are receiving the consideration of the Government.

If this is all what Mr. Desai wants to achieve the voters need not waste their votes on him when there are other more efficient and silent workers who are doing their best for the rate-payers of "H Ward" and at the same time have a full knowledge of the municipal affairs.—Yours etc.,

"H WARD" VOTER.

URUGUAYAN AIRMEN TRACED

START ON FOOT LEAVING WRECK

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Casa Blanca.—A French Air Company's aeroplane has landed near the wreck of Major Larreborges' aeroplane. The local Moors informed the occupants of the French aeroplane that Uruguayan airman have started on foot for Cape Juby.—Reuter.

(An earlier message received from Madrid, dated 4th inst., stated:—"Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the Uruguayan airman Major Larreborges and his brother, who left Casa Blanca on 28th February for Las Palmas. Nothing has geen heard of them since then. Persistent wireless calls from various neighbouring stations and shipping have evoked no response. Gunboat "Bonifaz" has set out from the Canaries to explore the African Coast and seaplanes and coasters are participating a search.")

LATEST NEWS.

Mr. V. V. Giri President, Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union wires from Kharagpur that the deputation of the Union which waited upon the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, yesterday, has decided to call off the strike.

LONDON, March 8.

Shanghai.—While the rain resulting in quagmires is holding up military movements at Soochow and Sungkiang, Labour leaders here are intensifying their efforts to secure terroristic domination over the workers. A loyal locks foreman was mortered it his home yesterday and a loyal mill foreman was fired at thrice in the street and wounded seriously.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 8.

Reports from Japan show that earthquake shocks in some parts were as severe as on the occasion of historic disaster of May, 1925. This is particularly the case with Osaka and the Province of Tango, eighty miles to the north which is famous for its silk crepe. A number of small towns round about have been partially destroyed.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, March 8.

Tokio.—The Home Office announces that 30 persons are hitherto known to have been killed and 67 injured. Two towns have been completely destroyed. Several American tourists at Kobe have been injured by the earthquake. One was killed owing to the falling off gangway while boarding the steamer.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, March 8.

Sydney.—Shocks presumably associated with those in Japan were felt last evening, and continued for over three hours. A feature of the disturbance was the length of undulations.—Reuter's pecial Service.

NEW RELHI, March 8.

The fate of the Currency controversy formed the subject of almost exclusive attention among the M. L. A.'s this evening While a sense of satisfaction is discernible in official quarters, the attitude of non-officials is not altogether one of despair. Although a certain section is inclined to view the matter tragically, what, however, seems to engage the attention of the Congress and Nationalist leaders is the proportion of voting on.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment revealing the preponderating Mahomedan opinion in favour of Government. The fact that, except Mr. Jinnah and the Mahomedans of the Swarajya Party, all Mahomedans solidly voted for Government is looked upon in Congress Party circles as an index to future divisions in the Assembly.

Discussions in the lobby after Assembly meeting reveal the anxiety on the part of the Swaraj Party leaders regarding any possible repetition of such division on what they call a political issue of first importance as the one coming up to-morrow. As it is considered by them that to-day's issue was made a political issue by Government altogether it was purely economic in character, how best to meet the Musalmans in the National Demand is the topic of the hour among political leaders. It is, however, understood that the Mahomedans are insistent on special representation in the Legislatures and services as a condition precedent to any effective agreement with Congressmen and Nationalists. In the meanwhile on the motion to throw out the grant to the Executive Council at to-morrow's Assembly the Mahamedans generally, except Mr. Jinnah and Congress section, have decided to throw in their lot with Government so that in all probability another non-official defeat is considered imminent. Enquiries, however, show that Mr. Jinnah has been reserving for decision on the floor of House.—A. P.

"ORGANISE WORKERS AND PEASANTS."

ONLY SOLUTION FOR INDIA'S EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala delivered an illuminating and argumentative speech before a large and appreciative audience on Tuesday night at Matunga, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo presiding. The speech which lasted for over two and a half hours covered a very wide field. The comrade's lecture was a masterly exposition of the history of imperialist expansion, and he described all the stages of its domination of India in his own inimitable way. His slogan was that organisation of the workers and peasants of this country in scientific and calculated manner on the lines of the modern Trade Union movement and collaboration with like movements in other countries were the only solution to emancipate this country from alien domination. He declared that when they spoke of Swaraj they should recognise the freedom of the labourers first. He was not against Boycott. That was the strongest and most effective weapon for emancipation. But what he protested against was that it was not non-violent. The comrade then concluded with saying "Organise the workers and peasants" for that alone could bring emancipation to this land. The meeting dispersed at a few minutes before midnight.

SHRADDHANAND CALENDAR

To commemorate the sacred memory of the late Swami Shraddhananda, Messrs. N. D. Sahgal and Sons, Publishers and Book-sellers of Lahore have issued a New Year's Calendar printed on Art paper in three colours. In addition to Swamiji's picture in the middle, photographs of Swamiji after murder, funeral procession, Hindus' last tribute, his faithful servant and Secretary and prominent workers in the field of Shuddhi and Sanghatan have been given. The calendar also contains a brief life of the late Swamiji in English as well as in Hindi. The calendar is printed in an attractive manner and priced at As. 12 per copy.

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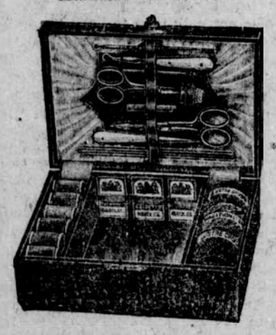

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NO NEED FOR NEW LANDS.

(Continued from page 7.)

o the unfortunate accident to the dredger "Sir George Lloyd". Government had appointed a Committee to investigate into the causes that brought about the accident. The report of that Committee was signed only 3 or 4 days back. The vessel had been insured but the Insurance Company had not yet accepted the liabilities as the principals were in England. The facts had been placed before them.

NET PROFITS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then came to the net profits that could be accrued from the lands already reclaimed. Government expected to get a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs from the military department during the current year. A small area was ready for immediate transfer. Military authorities would take over the charge of the area after the monsoons had gone by. They wanted to see the effect of the rain before they were committed to buy the land.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

The Hon. General Member then reverted to the other activities of the Development Department. Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs had to be recovered from the suburban schemes. Notices had been circulated among the members of the House to show how that figure was arrived at. There were three kinds of schemes in suburbs viz., the capital receipts schemes, the revenue receipts schemes and the unproductive schemes. The result of those schemes was that Government had 3,36,000 square yards of developed lands, 22 per cent. of which had already been sold. Dilating upon the Industrial Housing scheme, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir hoped that the House read with care the report of the special Advisory Committee. That Committee had made a few recommendations. It had suggested reduction in rents with a view to make the scheme a success.

DO AWAY WITH BLOCK 6.

Sir Joseph Kay of Bombay Chamber of Commerce, then moved a reduction of Rs. 20.27 lakhs from the expenditure of Rs. 43,17,000 on Back Bay Works. He declared that he had an open mind on the subject. He estimated the cost of block 6 at Rs. 20.27 lakhs and hence his reduction motion covering that much amount.

ARE LANDS WANTED?

Mr. Lalji Naranji, in his most informative, well-balanced and exhaustive statement, lent his support to the cut motion. He was glad to see that the proposal had come from the Chairman of Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. General Member was congratulated by the mover of the motion but the speaker hesitated to follow that procedure. He was extremely sorry the Hon. General Member had ignored altogether the great efforts of the people's representatives who had written the minority reports. He had not taken any notice of the most convincing and unanswerable report prepared and presented by Mr. Manu Subedar. The speaker argued that the main question before them was whether there was any necessity to reclaim new lands in the city. Was there any demand for those lands? Did the House favour that idea? It was certain that block 1 had been finished and block 8 would be realized shortly. Even Mears Committee could not agree to the completion of block 7. Had it not been for the failure of the dredger, that block would have been completed in two more months. The report of Sir Joseph Kay's Committee had distinctly argued against the completion of that block. The speaker further regretted that the report of the Minority Committee in connection with Sir Joseph Kay's Committee, had also received scant attention at the hands of the Government. Mr. Manu Subedar, in his report, had distinctly shown that there was no demand for any more lands. The speaker was at a loss to know whether it was the dredging staff or the real demand for lands that was weighing with the Government when they persisted in the continuance of the scheme. The Hon. General Member had not made that point clear.

PROBLEMATIC RATES.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then referred to the question of rates. He contended that Rs. 70 per square yard, would have been available only if the reclamation had stopped with block 1. It was not at all possible to realize that sum after further reclamation. Sir Joseph Kay's Committee had made out that point very convincingly.

It was high time that the work had to be stopped.

The House at this stage rose for tea.

ADMINISTRATION.

Resuming after tea, Mr. Lalji Naranji criticised the administration of the scheme. He joined with the report of the Mears Committee in suggesting that reclamation should be removed from the control of the Development Department. The work should be carried out by means of contract agencies.

AMALGAMATION WITH P.W.D.

The speaker then reverted to his resolution asking the amalgamation of the Development Department with P.W.D. Government had partly amalgamated the different activities of both those departments. His contention was that the Government had put the Presidency in a bankrupt condition.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji very emphatically supported the motion for cut.

A BIG GAMBLE.

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay South) called the reclamation a big gamble He contended that the Government were asking the Council to legalise their development mania.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary to Development Department, gave an unconvincing reply to the criticism.

FIND REAL CULPRITS.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla pointed out that the real culprits who originated that mad scheme, were found out but there was not a word of censure in the Mears Committee's report against them. Sir Lawless Hepper had been packed off to appease the public opinion.

WILL DREDGER BE READY?

Mr. G.L. Winterbotham supported the cut motion.

Mr. Mir Mohomad Baloch (Karachi City) supported the cut motions. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani opined that it was sheer madness to continue the expenses further.

The House then rose for the day. It meets on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

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INDIAN NAVY BILL.

WILL IT BE DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY?

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Indian Legislative Assembly had approved of the proposals of Indian Navy Bill now before the House of Commons.

Lord Winterton replied that publication of the Committee's report on which the Bill was founded gave members of the Assembly as opportunity to initiate a debate on the whole scheme if they desired, but as far as he was aware they had not availed themselves of it. The Assembly, in due course, would be required to consider the consequential legislation.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether it would be worthwhile to postpone the Bill until the Assembly had assented to it.

Lord Winterton replied in the negative. Replying to a supplementary question, Lord Winterton said that the consequential legislation must be passed before the Act would come into operation.

Mr. Lansbury asked: Did that mean that if the Assembly did not do what the Government wanted the Viceroy would have the authority to override the Assembly.

The Speaker intervened.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Replying to Mr. Walter Baker, Lord Winterton said the Lord Birkenhead had seen the copy of the report of the Sandhurst Committee, but he had not yet received the Government of India's views on it.

Replying to another question of Mr. Baker whether Government intended to refer the report to the Imperial Defence Committee prior to its publication, Lord Winterton said that he was unable to say at present what the procedure would be, or when the Government's decisions would be announced.—Reuter.

MOTION TO REDUCE LAND FORCES REJECTED

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the Commons to-day in the course of the debate on Army Estimates Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labourite, moved that in the interests of place and economy and in order to inspire a national confidence and security other than by large standing armies, Britain should in the Preparatory Commission for the Geneva Disarmament Conference initiate proposals for an international agreement on the reduction of land forces.

Capt. Douglas King, Financial Secretary to War Office, replying agreed that the reduction of land forces was only possible by an international agreement including all nations that were not represented in the Geneva Conference: for instance Russia with a standing army of 850,000 and an organised subsidiary forces of nearly nine million.

Mr. Greenwood's motion was rejected by 223 votes to 108.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES DEPUTATION.

MR. CHURCHILL TO CONSIDER THEIR VIEWS ON TAXATION.

RUGBY, Mar. 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet the deputation representing the Federation of British Industries on Wednesday when their views regarding the taxation to be provided for in the budget which will be opened on April 11th will be laid before Mr. Churchill.

The deputation will urge that no further increase of taxation be imposed while the industry is recovering from the adverse caused by the strikes of 1926.—B. O. W.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave an 'At Home' and Cinema Exhibition on Irrigation to the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 8th instant.

WHERE IS OBSTRUCTION?

C. P. SWARAJISTS VOTE WITH GOVT

MR. KALE'S CUT MOTION NEGATIVED

NAGPUR, March 8.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day, the Hon. Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis presiding. Ninety minutes were spent in answering questions. Only 36 out of 80 questions were dealt with.

Discussion on grants then followed and the first cut of R54,382 proposed by Mr. Y. M. Kale under Land Revenue outlay on improvement was negatived by the casting vote of the President. Several Swarajists voted with Government against the proposed cut.

REVISION OF SURVEY SETTLEMENT

Another cut of over R55,000 was proposed under the head revison of survey and settlement. Several members complained of the prevailing famine conditions in Behar and refused to accentuate the distress of the ryots by allowing Government to continue the revision of survey. The Revenue Member said that there was a fair crop but a fall in cotton prices neutralised the prospects of a better year. He advised the House to suggest token "cut" instead of a lump reduction to raise a discussion and bring pressure on Government. A lump reduction forced Government to resort to certification which comes as a routine by this policy of the House. Certification should be in exceptional cases. Government has to carry on the administration of the reserved departments being responsible to the Secretary of State. The "cut" was pressed to a division and carried, 38 voting for and 19 against. Discussion on the principles of settlement then followed. —Free Press.

BRITAIN'S ARMY ESTIMATES

SECRETARY FOR WAR'S SPEECH IN COMMONS

RUGBY, Mar. 7.

Introducing the army estimates Sir aming Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, said that although larger number of men were asked for than last year the fact was that the estimates provided for a reduction of about four thousand men in the regular army. The figures of estimates, showed an increase of seven thousand and one hundred men but this was largely accounted for by the despatch of the Shanghai Defence Force and also by the transfer to the Imperial Government of the Garrison at Aden which was last year provided by India. Actually the reduction of four thousand of the regular army was effected by the reduction of 47 officers and 1,294 other ranks due to the reorganisation of cavalry, 18 officers and 1,861 men in the Royal Artillery also chiefly due to the reorganisation and certain minor trimmings of the establishment of the corps of signals and other units.

The total net cash for which he asked was for forty-one million five hundred and sixty-five thousand sterling which was ine-hundred and thirty-five thousand less than last year. During the last six years there had been continuous and heavy fall in the Army estimates although the rate of fall was naturally decreasing.

EXPANSION OF THE PROGRAMME.

Turning to the larger aspects of the estimates, Sir Worthington Evans said he had to provide for expanding the programme of mechanisation upon which more money was being spent this year, and much more should be spent in the subsequent years. Unless, therefore, the estimates were to be increased he had got to find new money by reduction of the present expenditure. He hoped to obtain from the eduction of cavalry this year ninety-three thousand pounds rising to two hundred and thirty-seven thousand in a year when the full effect of the reduction was realised, and he hoped to secure sixty-four thousand this year from the abolition of bounties for new entrants to the Territorial Army rising to three hundred and thirty-two thousand in a few years time. —B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

BOMBAY, Mar. 8.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Dharampur, General Sir Mohan Shumshere and General Krishna Shumshere of Nepal at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 8th instant.

Lt.-Colonel E. O'Brien lunched at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday the 8th instant.

Lt. Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. G. Akers Douglas arrived at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 8th instant.

PILGRIMAGE TO JEDDAH.

750 LEAVE BOMBAY

The sacred month of Ramzan is marked with the pilgrimage of Hajis to the Holy Place. On Tuesday, 750 Hajis left for Jeddah, by s. s. "Jangistan," from F shed of the Prince's Dock. The Agents of this steamer are Messrs. Nemazee and Co. Mr. Haji Bachu Ali J. P. a member of the Haj Committee, looked to the requirements of the Hajis and treated them with cold drinks and refreshments before their embarkation.

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AKOLA SENSATION.

KHAN BAHADUR SHOOTS HIMSELF.

AKOLA, March 8.

A great sensation prevails at Akola by the suicide of Khan Bahadur Sayad Abdul Raheman, the Official Receiver and retired Deputy Commissioner, Akola, who shot himself early in the morning on Monday. The District Judge, Akola, had asked him to deposit R30,000 out of the large balance with him. That was, it appears not done, and the inability to comply with the order is alleged to be the cause of the suicide.—Free Press.

STRIKE COMPLETE EVERYWHERE.

STRIKERS' TERMS TO AGENT

KHARAGPUR, Mar. 8.

Mr. Ramalingam, Vice-President, Indian Labour Union writes:—

The Central Council members from all branches report the strike to be complete everywhere. The strikers are firm and peaceful. Waltair, Vizag and Warf menials also struck work.

The Central Council have sent the Agent the terms on which settlement could be arrived at.

The Bengal Mariners Union and South Indian Railway Labour Union, Trichinopoly, have expressed sympathy with the strike.—Free Press.

NO ENQUIRY WARRANTED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway in a communique says he had received a deputation of the B. N. Railway Union when the President of the Union formally presented the proposals referred to in an earlier communique. The Agent accepted in a modified form prayers regarding non-victimisation of strikers and enquiry into cases of dismissals but could not agree to strike-pay nor to a general enquiry the latter on grounds that no such general enquiry was warranted. Eventually the President of the Union stated that Deputation could give no decision without further consideration.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

The following communique is issued by the Agent, B. N. Railway, in connection with the B. N. Railway strike:—Improved general working conditions are reported from all districts. The staff at a number of warside stations between Khura Road and Waltair on the East Coast section have gone out on strike but on the other hand in the Adra District all strikers at several stations have returned to duty. The running of Mail and Passenger trains in the Central Provinces has greatly improved and with 4 or 5 minor exceptions all stations on the main line between Jharsuguda and Nagpur have complete staff and can deal with both inward and outward traffic. Manganese is being booked freely in both directions and in the Central Provinces all yeards are clear with no detained loads.—A. P.

RESIGNATION AT LAST!

MR. SHUHRAWARDY DENOUNCES COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Mr. H. S. Shurawardy in tendering the resignation of his office as an Alderman of the Corporation has adressed the following letter dated the 3rd March, 1927. The letter will be taken up for discussion at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Wednesday March, 9:

No charges were made against me other than insinuation and the mockery of the whole affair was made clear when members who had been so violent in their denunciations were appointed on the Committee to enquire into my conduct.

I was not invited to attend the meetings when the evidence was being led, and I had no opportunity of discovering at whose instance the witnesses were being produced. I do not desire to refer to the procedure adopted by the Committee during the enquiry but I cannot help feeling that it was against all principles of fair play and justice, and did not give me an adequate opportunity to vindicate my position. Moreover after the course of the debate has taken the members of the Corporation cannot possibly be under any doubt as to the existence of a strong bias against me on the part of at least some members of the Committee, which have led them to clothe my most innocent acts and ordinary work with sinister suggestion.

It is clear that if the matter is pursued further and properly thrashed out before the Committee it will not be possible to finish the enquiry before the expiry of this Corporation. Having regard to the time that the Committee took to compile its original report, the Corporation must have known recommitting the matter, that the enquiry could not possibly be finished in the lifetime of this Corporation.—Free Press.

SIR STANLEY AND LADY JACKSON

FAREWELL PARTY AT MANSION HOUSE

POLITICS AND CRICKET

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson were entertained to-day at luncheon by Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. A large company including Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgeman, Lord Harris, and Lord and Lady Peel was present. The Lord Mayor in bidding farewell to Sir and Lady Jackson said h ehad no doubt that highly important duties associated with the Governorship of Bengal would be discharged with the same public spirit and the same success with which Sir Stanley had filled other important offices.

Lord Harris said it would no be thought derogatory for the Governor of a Province to take interest in cricket. Sir Stanley would not be abused in the Indian Press if he turned up at a cricket match or was seen playing golf.

REMINISCENCES OF SCHOOL LIFE.

Col. Amery said when he and Sir Stanley were associated at Harrow, their school was never beaten. He recalled when at Harrow "I supplied a large knowledge of Greek irregular verbs and he supplied an abundant store of buns and ices."

Sir John Simon said that Sir Stanley went to Bengal with confidence and the good wishes of them all. "If all politicians would play cricket how much more comfortable would public life be." They had lost in Sir Stanley incomparably a greatest golfer in the Commons.

SIR STANLEY'S REPLY.

Sir Stanley in reply said that he was glad that cricket in India had gone ahead. He believed that the cricket team with which he went out with Lord Hawke to India thirty years ago had really laid the foundatin for the cricket in India. He expressed the opinion that the prosperity and welfare of the British Empire depended greatly on unity and in winning the co-operation of all its partners. Unity meant strength, prosperity and happiness. Division undoubtedly would mean disaster to each and all. Doubtless, there were other things besides wise statesmanship which had done a great deal to consolidate the Empire. He expressed the opinion that social intercourse and personal touch between all the peoples of the Empire did a great deal towards strengthening the links and binding them together, and he ventured to say that English cricket teams which had gone out to various parts of the world and the teams which had come from different parts of the Empire to England had played no unimportant part in binding the Empire closer together. Problems in India were enormous and difficult, but he was strongly of opinion that with care and reasonable goodwill on both sides and a little desire to show and express a desire to solve those difficulties they could be solved. (Cheers).—Reuter.

A CHINAMAN FINED.

Ah Kim a Chinaman, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 by Mr. N. T. Janglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, for illicit possession of opium valued at Rs. 15. Passing along a street in Byculla, a police constable noticed the accused walking along the road in a suspicious manner on Sunday morning. The accused was stopped and searched and packets of the drug were found upon him.

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SHRADHANAND MURDER CASE.

ABDUL RASHID'S TRIAL CONCLUDED.

JUDGMENT RESERVED TILL MARCH 14TH.

Mr. Sallem arguing the case for the defence said that they had first to decide whether the accused had murdered the Swami and if so wether he was of sound mind at the time of commission of the crime. Arguing mainly about the insanity of the accused the counsel said that for the purpose of law, it was not necessary that the accused was insane at all times. It was sufficient for his purpose if it could be proved that the accused was having fits of insanity. Dr. Bade Patch, the mental expert from Lahore, could not opine definitely if the accused was insane on December 23rd when the murder was committed. Moreover according to law a man was considered insane if there was absence of motive, absence of pre-mediated plan, absence of concealment and absence of accomplices. The manner of the deed would also be an important factor. Accused had no personal gain by murdering the Swami nor any personal grudge against the deceased. The allegation of the prosecution was that it was religious hatred that provided motive for the murder. Religious hatred could not be any ground for murder as people ordinarily differed in faith but did not murder each other. Religious hatred could lead a man to murder, but madness could lead a man to murder but madness was a state when mind ceased to function properly and rationally and as such could not be punished. Moreover, defence witnesses had deposed that the accused was liable to fits of insanity.

THE MOTIVE.

Mr. Sawaraj Narain, replying, said that the motive was provided by the Suddhi movement started by the deceased. The movement was said to be one of the reasons of communal tension in India, the result of which was that in Delhi alone there had been several communal riots during the last four years and men were murdered for professing certain faiths. Proceeding, the Public Prosecutor said:—A man from Faiz Baza walks a distance o a mile and a half to reach Burn Bastain Road where the deceased resided and in doing so meets many a man both Hindus and Muslims none of whom is molested by him. He enters the Swami's house and first meets Dharamsingh who is not murdered. He coolly talks to Dharamsingh and to the deceased and has a drink of water and then rushes and shoots at the deceased. After his arrest he talks for three hours to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ikramul Haq. How could a mad man discriminate between a Hindu and a Mussalman, he asked, and did not the whole of the affair showed a pre-mediated plan? A man could not be mad for five minutes and sane afterwards. If a man was let off because he murdered another in religious madness then life of nobody would be safe in India where communal rioting had become a rule lately. Mr. Swaraj Narain quoted a recent judgment of the Lahore High Court where Mr. Justice Dulip Singh and Mr. Justice Harrison had held that defence was to prove that a the time of murder, accused was incapable of understanding the nature of the deed. This the defence had failed to prove. The counsel prayed that plea of insanity should be rejected and the accused should be convicted.

ASSESSORS' FINDING.

After retiring for ten minutes for consultation two of the assessors Mr. Singha and Mr. Sinclair declared the accused guilty and of sound mind capable of understanding the nature of the deed at the time of its commission, while Nayaz Mohd. held the accused guilty but could not say if he was of sound mind on December 23rd. Mr. Khawaja Abdul Majid, the fourth assessor, held the accused not guilty and the prosecution story untrue and unconvincing. But assuming that Rashid had murdered the Swami, Mr. Ghawaja held the accused was sane and capable of understanding the nature of the crime.—A. P.

MAROL AFFRAY SEQUEL.

BAILS GRANTED TO ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, March 7.

In connection with the recent disturbance at Marol near Andheri which resulted in the death of one John Pascoal Pereira, the report of which has been published in these columns, Messrs. Paul A. Peresira and John Netto appeared on behalf of Anton Doming Gonsal and four others from Chakla before Mr. Fernandes, City Magistrate, Bandra, and applied for bails. A bail of Rs. 500 each under Section 304 of I. P. C. was duly granted.

The accused were charged under Section 147 (rioting) and 304 (murder) of I. P. C. and the defence, in applying for the bails, urged that the murder was committed unintentionally and it had taken place during the scuffle. Accordingly, the bails were granted as above under section 304 of I. P. C.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO BRITISH GOVT.

SYSTEM OF DUAL CONTROL

LONDON, Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. Howard Bury, Lord Winterton said that it had been agreed that in future His Majesty's Government should be entirely responsible for political and military administration of Aden, the Government of India remaining responsible only for the internal administration of the settlement. From 1st April the Government of India would contribute a fixed sum of a quarter-million sterling yearly for three years towards the military and political charges and thence forward one-third of those charges subject to a maximum of 150 thousand sterling yearly. Saving in the cost to the Government of India could not be precisely stated at present and it would depend on the amount of actual military and political expenditure from 1st April onwards.

REASONS FOR DUAL CONTROL.

Replying to Mr. Percy Harris, Lord Winterton said that the dual control had been necessitated by local circumstances.

Dealing with the same subject while introducing the army estimate, Sir Laming Worthington Evans said that the change was being made because in recent years Aden had assumed a far wider importance in the Imperial communication than that of a port of call on the voyage to India, and because it was hoped that the cost of its defence minght be reduced if it was rated as a part of the whole Middle East, the cost would in future be defrayed at first from Army votes and be recoverable from the Middle Eastern Services vote.—Reuter.

C. P. MINISTERS' SALARIES.

RS 2 PROPOSED BY SWARAJISTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

Much interest will be centered round the voting under general administration regarding ministers' salaries. While Swarajists propose Rs. 2 each per month, the Nationalist Party seems to have been divided as some members of the Party would like to fix their salary at Rs. 2,000 per month, while others want to fix the same at Rs. 3,000 each per month.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

Whether they have considered the question of the high rate of rent of the Development Department Chawls.

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Yes.

MANUFACTURE OF BIDEES.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn by the Collector of Bombay to the discontent and apprehension prevailing among the Bidee Licensees and Bidee-turners of Bombay owing to the attempts of the Bombay Municipality to impose a separate Municipal License for the manufacture of bidees?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative whether they will be pleased to obtain information and place it before the Council?

(c) Whether they are aware that nowhere in India has such a license been enforced for the manufacture of bidees by the Municipality?

(d) Whether they are aware that the number of people affected by the imposition of a Municipal License for the manufacture of bidees is about 30,000, consisting almost wholly of illiterate people and mostly women, and that these licensees and bidee-turners eke out only a bare living from the bidee trade?

(e) Whether they are aware that the conditions and rules under which these Municipal Licenses are to be granted are such as to lead to the evils of dual and at times conflicting control?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Enquiries are being made.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether there is famine in the district of Bijapur; (2) If so, what are the Talukas or areas affected; (3) whether relief works have been opened for the famine-stricken; (4) if so, where and what sort of works? (5) if so, what measures have been adopted by them to relieve the distress of the famine-striken people?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (1) No: (2), (3), (4) and (5) do not arise.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, SATARA.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased—

(a) to place on the Council table all the papers, agreement, correspondence, etc., regarding the Historical Museum of the late Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis at Satara;

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	Oxford	Saloon Landaulette	(with F.W.B. and full equipment)	,,	6,200-0-0
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(b) to state the nature and number of Daftars, papers, old paintings, manuscripts and printed books; (c) to place on the Council table a copy of the rules and regulations regarding their use by Scholars?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Correspondence is still going on between Government and Mr. A.D. Parasnis, the heir of Rao Bahadur Parasnis, regarding the terms on which the historical collection of the latter should be acquired by Government. No useful purpose will be served by placing the correspondence on the Council table. (b) It is not possible at present to give this information since no catalogue has been prepared of the articles deposited in the museum. The work of classifying and cataloguing will involve considerable labour, and will take time. (c) Owing to the death of Rao Bahadur Parasnis, the Satara Museum has been kept closed pending the conclusion of the negotiations referred to in (a); but arrangements have been made for bona fide students to obtain access to documents, etc., for purposes of research. No definite rules have yet been framed.

TUBERCULOSIS--A DISEASE OF THE MASSES.

DR. NANAVATTY ON ITS REMEDY.

An interesting lecture in connection with the Baby Week was given on the evening of the 3rd instant by Dr. B. H. Nanavatty on the ubiquitous Tubercule when Mrs. Chatfield (wife of Mr. Chatfield the Commissioner N. D.) presided. The lecturer emphasised the fact that Tuberculosis was an infectious disease and that for its production a specific germ was essential and that it existed in all tuberculous lesions wherever met with. Though it most commonly affected the lungs it was found in almost every organ and tissues of the body and hence the term the ubiquitous Tubercule was fully justified. He alluded to the great prevalence of Tuberculosis throughout the world and how by education, by anti-tuberculous crusades, by improved sanitation and improved housing conditions the number of deaths from this disease were greatly diminished. He referred to the great prevalence of the disease in Ahmedabad and of the high mortality existing in consequence and said that it was no doubt largely due to the insanitary surroundings and overcrowding and to the dust nuisance which was a special feature of Ahmedabad life. He further pointed out that Bombay with a population of nearly one million recorded annually about 1,600 deaths (with a ratio of about 2 per cent.) whilst Ahmedabad with a population 1/3rd less than that of the above recorded 1,500 deaths (that is a ratio of 4 per cent.)

He further added that Tuberculosis was the disease of the masses and could be successfully combated if intelligent persons, physicians, municipalities and Government took their legitimate share in combating this common of mankind. He dwelt on the overcrowding in the city and its insanitary condition and on the dark ill ventilated houses where neither light nor air ever freely entered and the great prevalence of consumption in consequence. As a remedy for this he urged upon the Municipality the necessity of taking energetic steps to combat the disease by opening out the suburbs, by building model tenements for the poor, by opening out the crowded streets and by building a Hospital on the outskirts of the city which may serve as a sanatorium or special Hospital for the Tuberculosis patients in their very early stage and by establishing anti-tuberculous dispensaries in the various parts of the city for the early detection and treatment of such cases as well as by a well organized education propaganda. The dust nuisance could be easily stopped by a proper and careful watering of the road and he urged upon the Municipality the necessity of so doing.

ADVANTAGES OF NEW ARRANGEMENT.

MR. SASTRI ON INDO-AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

POONA, March 7.

A crowded public meeting organised by the Deccan Sabha was addressed by the Right Hon. Mr. Sastri last night on the Indian problem in South Africa. He referred to the recent settlement and showed how it would work to the benefit of Indians there. As a result of the efforts of the Indian Delegation, the obnoxious Areas Reservation Bill had been dropped. The Union Government had made itself responsible for the moral uplift of the residuary of the Indian community and Indians would not be required to surrender the domicile in return for passage money which had been provided for by the Agreement between Mr. Smuts and Mr. Gandhi. Under the new arrangement not only had the bonus been increased and no maximum been laid down, but the right of reentry of Indians within three years, provided such assistance as was received by them was repaid, was recognised. This in his opinion constituted a considerable advance on present conditions.—Free Press.

MR MUNSHI AT BROACH

BROACH, Mar. 6.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Advocate, of Bombay was here to-day in connexion with his candidature for the University seat in the Bombay Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Mr. Munshi is a native of Broach and was cordially received by the voters who listened to his views on Bombay University reform, which question will be tackled in the Council next month. From Broach Mr. Munshi goes to Ahmedabad and then to Sind.—Free Press.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

A unique function will come off on Saturday, the 19th instant, when the great Persian festival of Jamshedji Naoroz, which falls on 21st instant, will be celebrated in Bombay, with eclat, at the allbless Bag. Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, the well-known Bombay florist, is making all preparations for making the function a success. Mr. Dubash, it will be remembered, has been observing for the last 28 years the anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji. The function thus not only used to keep the memory of the great Parsi doctor green, but its importance was enhanced by Mr. Dubash doing the charitable deed of performing the Navjote ceremony of poor Parsi children and also the wedding ceremony of poor Parsi couples.

The importance of Jamshedi Naoroz (March 21st) is now fully realised in Persia, where in the national calendar it is adopted as the New Year day. Its importance is also recognised by Parsis in India, especially during the last few years. Mr. Dubash's idea, therefore, of celebrating the Persian festival in Bombay, as a Parsi National Day, has been well received on all hands.

LECTURES, RECITATIONS AND NAVJOTE CEREMONY.

To make the function typically Persian Mr. Dubash will, as usual, leave no stone unturned for making attractive floral decorations which will be done in the huge compound of the Allbless Bag. After the Jashan ceremony, Mr. Agapure Dowd, the Persian poet will speak in Persian about the Jamshedi Navroz festival, and the lecture will be interpreted to the gathering in Gujerati by Mr. Dinsha Irani, solicitor. Afterwards Mr. Agashah Behram will recite Persian poems and verses which he will subsequently interpret to the audience in English. The Navjote ceremony of poor Parsi children will also be performed in the presence of the gathering. A dinner will be given late in the evening.

All the functions of the evening, including dinner, are private, and not open to the public. Arrangement is however made to admit only a limited number of persons to these functions who pay Rs. 5 for each ticket which will be given, if available at the time of application, by Mr. Dubash at his residence at Altamount Road, and from Messrs. Perry and Co., of Grant Road, and the "Kaiser-e-Hind" offices, Fort.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY K. M. MUNSHI)

II

The other function of the University is to create the atmosphere. This atmosphere is created by its professors, its traditions, its learning, by an *esprit-de-corps* among its students, teachers, and professors; by consciousness of cultural unity as represented by the University; and by a high ideal of knowledge pursued "not merely for the sake of the information required but for its extension and always with reference to the attainment of truth."

Many subjects of great moment also await decision Elective system of studies: a proper place of classics and vernaculars in a modern scheme of liberal education; the imperative claims of technology and applied science; research in art and science; university extension; higher training in commerce and agriculture; physical training; moral discipline and culture; the study of Art and its practical application to life; investigation of forces which have created and are creating the present life of the nation; the means of making the study of literature and science tell on the formation of character and the refinement of human home life; cultivation of citizenship, a sound and genuine patriotism and a sense of public duty; and the creation of nationalism-modern in spirit and progressive in its outlook.

All these subjects must be taken up by the University at an early stage. The University must while preserving the national type of manhood, improving and elevating it and at the same time giving to the students opportunities for the development of literary tastes or intellectual aptitudes which will be the characteristics of our national life. A University must be, to quote a high authority, "the highest expression of the national life on its intellectual side."

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Our University is maintained in its present form and outlook really on account of the prevailing indifference to modern methods of University education. Really speaking supervision of colleges is not its all important function; the real University work begins after graduation and not before it. Gothic architecture, senate meetings bubbling over with learned eloquence and the election of boards and sub-boards, scarcely make a University. Even direct teaching to graduates ought to be but one of a large number of activities.

In Bombay there are not enough university professors who can form a group of eminent academicians and inspire research. The post graduate teachers who travel from outside Bombay to take classes at long intervals can but feel very little interest in the University as such and cannot be expected to contribute to the creation of a University atmosphere. The Professors of different colleges are more concerned with the immediate needs of their own colleges rather than with the subsidiary claims of the University. It has under-graduates and not enough post-graduate and research students working directly under it so as to facilitate the growth of *esprit-de-corps*. The policy of creating examination centres at every imaginable place has even dispensed with the necessity of the under-graduates without even coming under the shadow of the venerable buildings which to them means the University; and they have as a rule no affection to waste on an institution which once a year or in two years provides the guillotine for their academic career.

IMMEDIATE STEPS.

In order therefore to ensure the development of the Bombay University on modern lines it is absolutely essential that efforts should be made.

(a) to make it a real life centre of academic influence and traditions

(1) by the creation of a representative post-graduate and research department;

(2) by appointing University Professors in important branches of knowledge; and

(3) by associating with the University eminent Professors from other Colleges as part-time post-graduate or extension lecturers;

(b) to create an atmosphere of University life

(1) by the University having a journal of its own;—

(2) by a definite course of extension lectures;

(3) by publishing the research conducted and the extension lectures delivered under its auspicies;

(4) by making its library a first-rate academician's library; and

(5) by the University adopting or encouraging activities like inter-collegiate, sports and debates to enable students from all parts of the Presidency to come together and to acquire some degree of pride for their Alma Mater.

MONEY & ENTHUSIASM

But for the purpose of achieving these results, two things are absolutely necessary—money and enthusiasm.

However inclined a man may be to sympathise with the Bombay Government in its financial difficulties, one cannot but think that the Bombay Government has been treating the Bombay University in the most niggardly manner. The following figures showing the respective revenues of the provinces and the grants made to Universities by the Provincial Government will show the neglect under which our University has suffered at the hands of the Local Government.

Province.	Income.	Expenditure on Higher Education.	Grant to University
U.P	15,28,65,859	26,21,067	16,37,700
Bengal	10,44,79,000	34,85,000	12,31,000
Punjab	11,40,37,000	12,69,600	5,74,200
Madras	16'51,79'100	22,00,600	1,52,600
C P.	6,33,32,000	9,52,000	1,45 000
Burma	10,82,40,000	6,50,900	1.00,000
Bombay	15,04,96,000	16,73,000	67,00

Even the sum of Rs. 67'000/- which the University thus gets from the Government is really the grant made to it by the Government of India in 1912 1913 and 1914 and for which Bombay Government gets credit in its accounts with the Imperial Government. So the result is that whereas the U.P. Government with an equal revenue spends Rs. 16;37,700/-, and the Bengal Government with 2/3rd. of our revenue spends Rs. 12,31,000/- the Bombay Government only spends Rs. 67,000/- which it really gets from the Government of India

This state of affairs to speak frankly is lamentable and the plea put forward by a member of the Senate when I moved my resolution in the Senate that if anything more was given to the University, primary education will suffer is really difficult to understand. If one followed that line of reasoning he might easily advocate spending this allowance of Rs. 67'000/- a year in order to open primary schools in backward parts of the Presidency. Higher education, academic traditions, high ideals of University life are as important, if not more, than the spread of primary education, even if their claims were mutually exclusive. In this case however three lakhs given to the University in a budget of 15 crores are equally compatible with an additional grant for primary education. In a heavy deficit budget such as that of the Bombay Government a few lakhs more here or there spent for a purpose like the University is not going to affect the solvence of the Government or to embarrass those who are administering the Presidency's funds.

The history of the post-graduate and research department of the University is rather unfortunate. So far back as 1912 research and post-graduate departments, extention lectures and publication activities were decided upon. Expert opinion of Sir Alfred Hopkinson of the Manchester University was obtained, post-graduate lectures were organised for the M. A. students on more or less a fitful and meagre scale. The post-graduate department did not flourish and again and again the Syndicate made efforts to reorganise it.

Later on University Professors in Economic and Sociology were appointed and the School of Economics was established. Extension lectures were organised spasmodically. Help was doled out to individual professors conducting research and financial assistance was rendered to scholars towards publishing their own books

REORGANISATION REQUIRED

Thus, the University has commenced activities in all necessary directions; but none of them are inter-related, or are, under the direction of a single authority, consciously and deliberately directing their course; none of them is conducted in a manner likely to bring the University credit for research of learning; none of them is conducted with such thoroughness as to arouse the enthusiasm of the student.

The material is all there; the programme is all there; the means are there and more will be forthcoming. But the University will have to reorganise the whole of its post-graduate department and place it under the authority of a single board which would directly inspire enthusiasm, control the research and post-graduate department and be responsible for the creation of a University atmosphere. This will depend as much on money as on the enthusiasm of the members of the Senate and the expert guidance of our present Vice-Chancellor. Whether our University is to develop its various activities and realise the high ideals for which a modern University stands can be considered in all its bearings only by those who have nursed those ideals and survived the poisonous touch of a cynical indifference to all cultural advancement.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby.—Estimates for war pensions for the coming year have been presented showing reductions under various heads amounting to 2,384,000. It is estimated that the cost of war pensions for the next year will amount to 61 million pounds.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—During the 49 days of the remarkably successful Belgian and Flemish Art Exhibition at Burlington House, there were over 150,000 visitors. At the closing ceremony, Baron Mocheur, Belgian ambassador on behalf of the Belgian Government, congratulated the British and Belgian promoters who had assembled such magnificent specimens covering the art of five centuries.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—It was stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the number of buyers who visited the London section of the British Industries Fair was 74,462, of whom 1,581 came from overseas. These figures showed an increase of over 20 per cent. on last year. In addition general public visited the Fair to a number of 25,000 in London and 10,000 in Birmingham.—B. O. W.

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